FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR PREPARES DOCUMENT FOR UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD171853 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] New York, May 17 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

A working document prepared by the GDR delegation in the Commission on Disarmament, whose session is now under way in the United Nations' Headquarters, contains the proposal to condemn resolutely the doctrines of nuclear war that have gained wide currency in the West of late.

The GDR delegation deems it necessary to include appropriate provisions in the recommendations worked out by the commission for the next session of the United Nations General Assembly. The document points out that such military doctrines and concepts are based on the idea of permissibility of nuclear war, envisage the achievement of strategic superiority and the first use of nuclear weapons, and lead to the further escalation of the nuclear arms race, to the heightening of the danger of an outbreak of war, and hamper disarmament.

The document points out that since the beginning of the eighties the escalation of the nuclear arms race has been reflected in the emergence of new concepts of waging nuclear war and "winning" such a war, the concepts that have been worked out by the main Western powers.

These concepts of nuclear war, the GDR delegation stresses, are closely linked with the doctrine of deterrence which is becoming in an ever greater degree an instrument of direct preparation for nuclear war. It specifically envisages the use of nuclear weapons, particularly the first use of nuclear weapons, both on a regional and global scope, the use of conventional armaments combined with chemical and nuclear weapon systems in offensive purposes, the use of outer space in offensive military purposes and in purposes of pre-emptive strikes. All this greatly heightens the danger of a global nuclear catastrophe.

In the opinion of the GDR delegation, such concepts are aimed at attaining overall military and strategic superiority which would serve also as an instrument of political and military threats and blackmailing peoples of the whole world. Besides that, they lead to the stepping up of the arms race, undermine trust, destabilise international security, jeopardise the existing agreements in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament, and prevent further arms limitation and disarmament.

SUPPORT FOR USSR PROPOSALS AT STOCKHOLM VIEWED

LD170924 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Stockholm, May 17 (TASS) -- The Soviet document which was submitted here on May 8, this year, to the participants in the current Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe, reflects the realistic and unbiased approach to the solution of the tasks of the Stockholm forum. The realisation of the proposals contained in it would contribute to lowering the level of military confrontation in the continent and to restoring trust between peoples, representatives of various countries emphasize.

The delegation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) fully supports the document, pointed out Ambassador Guenter Buering, the head of the delegation. The Soviet Union's proposals are aimed at achieving a positive turn in East-West relations.

Of special importance are large-scale political measures, including the renunciation of a first use of nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers participating in the conference, the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force. These measures, along with other initiatives, including those on the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, are aimed at lessening the danger of nuclear confrontation. The Soviet document, the GDR's representative stressed, gives a new positive impulse to the conference's work.

Ambassador Constantin Ene, who is heading the delegation of Romania, voiced conviction that the proposals set out in the document will become useful steps along the lines of strengthening mutual trust and security in the continent.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation, Ambassador Lyuben Petrov, stated that the proposals tabled by the Soviet Union indicate ways and means for the normalisation of international relations. The large-scale measures of political and treaty legal character, as well as measures in the military field put forward in the Soviet document, acquire particular topicality now that peace has become more brittle and that trust between states in Europe and their security have been seriously undermined by the started deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries.

These measures are based on the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and there is no doubt that the practical implementation of these proposals will become a good basis for the building of confidence and security in Europe.

Representatives of Italy, Sapin, and Denmark who spoke at plenary meetings pointed out the positive importance of the introduction of the USSR's official document, and stated that it will be attentively studied by them.

The delegations from Great Britain and Canada continue to insist on NATO's known proposals directed at the opening up of the military activity of European states.

CEMA ENERGY COOPERATION PROGRAM TO AID GROWTH

LD171726 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0847 GMT 17 May 84

[Summary] Moscow, 17 May (TASS) -- A TASS correspondent was told at the CEMA Secretariat that the aim of the CEMA long-term special purpose program of cooperation in energy, fuel, and raw materials is to ensure relevant supplies for the dynamically developing economies of the member-states, and that implementation of the program will resolve one of the most pressing present-day problems.

In particular, the program envisages accelerating the development of atomic energy in the CEMA countries. By 1990, atomic power stations will meet approximately 25 percent of the electricity needs of the community's states, and their total capacity will have grown four or five-fold. Thus, by 1990 in Bulgaria, about 50 percent of electrical energy generated in the republic will be produced by atomic power stations, in the GDR almost 30 percent, in Romania 22.7 percent, while in the CSSR they will account for almost the entire growth in electricity production.

A feature of the program is large-scale work for increasing oil, gas, and coal extraction and for using new technology to increase the depth of oil drilling, which will permit an increase in production of light petroleum products of 7-10 percent by 1990. There is a special subprogram for stepping up geological prospecting, with special attention to be paid to such work in Cuba and Mongolia. About 30 percent of the territory of Cuba is to be surveyed.

Great importance is attached to building more ore-dressing combines and increasing production capacities of ore deposits in Cuba and Mongolia.

Implementation of the program will clearly enable the consequences of the unequal distribution of natural and energy resources in the CEMA countries to be overcome.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION CONVENES 15-17 MAY

LD172214 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A routine meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade was held in Moscow on 15-17 May. Delegations from CEMA member-countries and Yugoslavia, and representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank took part in the commission's work. The meeting examined the progress being made in implementing long-term trade agreements concluded by the CEMA member-countries and Yugoslavia and the results of talks on the conclusion of protocols on the exchange of goods during 1984. Other questions pertaining to cooperation were discussed.

CULTURE MINISTERS MEETING ENDS IN HUNGARY

LD180339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 17 May 84

[Excerpts] A conference of culture ministers from the socialist countries has ended in Balatonoeszoed, Hungary. A Soviet delegation took part in this meeting headed by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

POLISH STATEMENT ON NOT ENTERING OLYMPICS CITED

LD171727 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] PAP Warsaw, 17 May -- The board of the Polish Olympic Committee held a meeting here today attended also by representatives of Polish sports unions from those sports events which are in the programme of summer Olympic Games.

It was decided that Polish representation will not be entered for competitions of the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles in connection with the situation surrounding the games. Subversive organizations whose aim is not to let Soviet and other athletes from socialist countries to take part in the Olympic Games are operating with impunity, preparations are proceeding to recruit refugees, special funds are being gathered for this aim, there are threats of provocative actions.

Like the Olympic committees of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries we believe that all this contradicts the Olympic idea and would inevitably negatively influence the atmosphere in which competitors would have to prepare for such difficult and important competitions. The real animators of this campaign do not hesitate to abuse the Olympic Games for their political goals, to intensify attacks against socialist countries and to aggravate international situation. The character and effects of this policy are particularly painfully felt by Poland, which has been a target of economic restrictions, massive propaganda aggression and aggressive attacks, including an official statement by a high-ranking official of the U.S. Administration of May 5, 1984.

We are also aware of the various preparations of anti-Polish centres in Los Angeles for holding subversive action against the Polish team.

The Polish Olympic Committee states that, being fidel [as received] to its traditions, it will continue to actively participate in the activities of the International Olympic Committee, the Association of the National Olympic Committees and international sports' federations and will consistently defend the unity of the Olympic movement and permanent universal values of the Olympic idea.

COMPARISON: 'HOSTILE' CAMPAIGN AGAINST ATHLETES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 May carries in its First Edition on page 6 a TASS-attributed unsigned article entitled "Truth and Slander About the Olympics," which has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 16 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page CC 4, entitled "'Hostile' Campaign Against Bloc Athletes Decried," revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one, reads in PRAVDA: ...Olympic Committee on the impossibility of the participation of Soviet athletes. ...(changing "non-participation" to "impossibility of the participation")

Same paragraph, line three, reads in PRAVDA: ...response from Washington officialdom. Senior officials of the U.S. State Department and certain other representatives of the authorities are now trying, literally in vain, to prove in. ...(supplying additional elements)

Same paragraph, line five, reads in PRAVDA: ...Angeles and that "no one and nothing has threatened, nor in. ...(suppling quotemarks and additional elements, deleting "ever")

Same paragraph, last line, reads in PRAVDA: ..."invented all this." (new paragraph) What is the. ...(supplying quotemarks)

Page CC 5; paragraph one, line three, reads in PRAVDA: ...including criminals, traitors of the motherland and former nazis ...(supplying additional elements)

Same paragraph, last line, reads in PRAVDA: ...countries. (new paragraph) On the very eve of the ...(supplying "very ")

Paragraph three reads in PRAVDA: ...Even American newspapers admitted that "there would be an extremely tense anti-Soviet climate in Los Angeles," that "a squad of Russian-speaking experts had been formed to process [dlya obrabotki -- meaning "process," "condition," "work on"] defectors during the Olympic games," that "acts of violence were being prepared against Soviet athletes and sports devotees." ...(supplying quote marks, changing "mastermind" to "process" and supplying vernacular)

Paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA has quotemarks between "that" and "the"

Same paragraph line four, PRAVDA has quotemarks between "coalition" and "Balsiger"

Paragraph five, line two, reads in PRAVDA: ...these criminal activities? Deaver is, after all, known as one of the closest advisers to the U.S. President. They in Washington ...(rewording for clarity)

Paragraph six, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...spy-scare campaign which, in recent months, has assumed an Olympic hue, was also initiated ...(supplying additional elements)

Same paragraph, line two, PRAVDA has quotemarks between "that" and "the"

Same paragraph penultimate line, PRAVDA has quotemarks between "countries" and "one"

Same line, PRAVDA has "tail" instead of "spy on"

Paragraph seven, line one PRAVDA has quotemarks between "that" and "if"

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA has quotemarks after "Aeroflot planes."

Paragraph eight, line two, PRAVDA omits "hostile"

Same paragraph, same line, PRAVDA reads: ...the Olympic Games. A report from a major United States radio and television company which said that it allegedly had information that "terrorist squads had been trained in the USSR... In order to destroy cruise missile and aircraft bases" and that "Soviet Olympic participants are members of these squads" surely seems absurd, does it not? Our athletes were ...(rephrasing and supplying quotemarks)

Page CC 6 paragraph three, line four, reads in PRAVDA: ...up for capturing and subsequently working on [obrabotka] individual athletes, tourists ...(substituting "working on" for "masterminding" and rephrasing)

Paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA omits "propaganda stuff"

Paragraph five, line five, PRAVDA omits quotemarks after "proposals" and inserts them after "activities" in line six

Same paragraph, line six, reads in PRAVDA: ...the extremist groupings. In his turn, Kenneth Dam, U.S. ..(supplying additional elements)

Paragraph seven, penultimate line, PRAVDA has "declared" instead of "initiated"

Last paragraph, penultimate line, reads in PRAVDA: ...these conditions, any country treasuring its good ...(clarifying indistinct word)

IOC OFFICIAL ON ATMOSPHERE IN LOS ANGELES

LD171426 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] New Delhi May 17 TASS -- Statements by the USSR's National Olympic Committee about violations of the provisions and rules of the Olympic Charter and about an anti-Soviet atmosphere in Los Angeles are quite justified and grounded, Ashwini Kumar, a prominent figure in the Olympic movement of India who is also vice-president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said in a TASS interview. He said he had attended all Olympics since World War II but could not recall anything in the history of modern Olympics even resembling the way they were preparing for the summer games in Los Angeles. Ashwini Kumar said departures from the traditions of the Olympic movement, serious abuses of the provisions and rules of the Olympic Charter which was held sacred by all, efforts to work up a sickening atmosphere and the farming out of preparations for the Olympics to businessmen who cared only about their profits were just some of the factors which were putting the Los Angeles games in a very sad class of its own.

Ashwini Kumar, who had just returned from Los Angeles where he had inspected security arrangements at the Olympic facilities on instructions from IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, said he had to admit that the atmosphere in Los Angeles was that of a veritable psychological war against the Soviet Union and that the attitude of the American press towards it was extremely hostile. In those conditions, he said, even the most insignificant incident would be inflated to incredible dimensions, while the prevailing atmosphere was conducive to rampage by all manner of criminal elements.

Ashwini Kumar said he was especially concerned about the activities of anti-Soviet organizations. He said he agreed with the opinion of many sportsmen and sport officials who said one felt insecure in Los Angeles. That made the psychological war against the USSR mounted there and the appeals "Kill the Russians" sounded there especially ominous. Ashwini Kumar said Washington was evidently standing behind all that.

Preparations for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, he said, offered a sharp contrast with preparations for the Moscow Olympics which had become a real holiday of sport, peace and friendship among the young. It had been a fantastic Olympiad indeed.

Ashwini Kumar said he could not even surmise now what would come out of the Los Angeles Olympics. Without the sportsmen of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechsolovakia and other countries the games would lose their attractiveness and the spirit of the biggest sport tournament, he stressed.

SPORTSWOMAN COMMENTS ON OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD141353 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- Participating in the Los Angeles Olympics would be tantamount to recognising as legal the anti-Olympics course of actions by the hosts of the games, Yelena Petushkova, Olympic equestrian champion, chairwoman of the "Soviet Athletes for Peace" Committee, points out in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

It was hard to us, members of the USSR National Olympic Committee, to carry a decision on non-attendance of the summer Olympic Games, Petushkova points out. It came, perhaps, particularly hard to me, as I was preparing for the games together with the team. And you can understand my feelings when I voted at the plenary meeting of the USSR National Olympic Committee for the non-participation of our athletes in the games. But that was a necessary decision.

The Olympic movement is an incarnation of an ideal, wherein, perhaps, lies its general human value, Petushkova writes. The Olympic Games are a world holiday of friendship. For a fortnight, more than a half of the world's population take part in the Olympic games, even if as TV viewers.

But in recent years, Petushkova notes, dangerous trends have cropped up in the Olympic movement. These are attempts at splitting the Olympic movement made by the U.S. Administration and a commercialisation of the games. It is intolerable that the host of the present Olympic Games are turning many of the sacred Olympic traditions into a subject of business. I mean above all the Olympic flame. And regrettably, as Phil Shinnick, a representative of the American organisation Athletes United for Peace, said, many people in the United States are simply unaware of the fact that the Olympic flame is being sold out.

Sports and olympism are not confined only to the Los Angeles impasse, Petushkova stressed in conclusion. There will be other competitions and other Olympic games, where athletes of the whole world will be able to complete in peaceful, tranquil, truly Olympic conditions.

UN ECOSOC DELEGATES DISCUSS HUMAN RIGHTS

LD171452 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] New York May 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

Addressing a session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in the course of a debate on cooperation among the international community in the field of human rights, Mexico's representative Jorge Montano said that one cannot come out for the defense of these rights while simultaneously forcing an arms race, especially of nuclear arms, on the world.

The delegates from a number of countries pointed out that the problem of human rights is used by the forces of imperialism only as a false pretext for interference in the affairs of other countries. Subversive activities against other states, the policy of institutionalized terrorism are declared to be moral and lawful, Tunisian representative Tarak Ben Hamida said among other things. The United States, he stressed, talks much about human rights, but in actual fact tries to put on their knees whole peoples, who rose to struggle for their independence, for the inalienable human rights.

Special attention at the ECOSOC session has been devoted to the need to eradicate the human-hating ideology of nazism. The United Nations Organization would not do its duty to millions of people all over the world, to millions of victims of bloody Nazi terror, to the present and future generations, had not it fought against this dangerous phenomenon, said Soviet representative I. Yakovlev. In all of its aspects nazism stands for a crying violation of the whole complex of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. It is getting increasingly dangerous in conditions of the militaristic, chauvinistic hysteria whipped up by the reactionary circles when neofascist and neonazi groupings openly operating in the United States and in some West European countries have stepped up their activities. The existence of such groupings can be explained only by the reluctance of the authorities of these states to take effective measures to ban the propaganda of the ideas of nazism and racism, the Soviet delegate stressed.

Condemn Violations

LD180907 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] New York May 18 TASS -- The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has condemned the repressions and terror being practised by the dictatorial regimes of Chile, El Salvador, and Guatemala against their own peoples. At this year's first session of the council here the delegates have adopted a decision to prepare reports about violations of human rights in those countries for the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. They have also extended the powers of UN special rapporteurs who will implement this decision.

The delegates to the ECOSOC session have again drawn attention to flagrant and mass violations of human rights in Chile where the fascist regime of Pinochet with the backing of U.S. imperialism practises arbitrariness and violence. The position in which the people of Chile has found itself as a result of the seizure of power by Pinochet has become a real tragedy which could not and cannot leave the international community indifferent. It was pointed out during a discussion to this effect that as long as the Chileans' rights and freedoms are not restored, it is necessary that the United Nations continue to make energetic efforts to put an end to the flagrant mass violations of human rights and to ensure the basic freedoms of the Chileans.

During a discussion of the state of affairs in El Salvador, representatives of Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries spoke of systematic and flagrant violations of human rights in that country. Many speakers condemned U.S. unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, and Washington's political, military and financial support for the reactionarly clique which is doing away with its own people.

Unceasing mass reprisals against the population of Guatemala by the dictatorial regime also continue to arouse serious concern of the community of nations.

CONGRESS APPROVES MX UNDER PRESIDENT'S 'PRESSURE'

LD171333 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Washington, 17 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports: Giving in to pressure from the Reagan administration, on Wednesday the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress voted to further finance the program for the production and development of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, a qualitatively new system of first-strike strategic armament.

Under the decision made by the House, nearly $2 billion will be allocated in the 1985 fiscal year for the production of a further 15 MX missiles, in addition to the 21 missiles for which resources were confirmed by Congress during its previous session.

The voting was preceded by an intensive lobbying campaign unleashed by the administration. President Reagan took part personally in influencing the legislators behind the scenes: One after another he invited the wavering congressmen to come to the White House for discussions. With this, the false thesis that fruitful talks about nuclear arms control connot be conducted without the MX missiles was set in motion. Even U.S. Vice President George Bush, who is on a visit to Pakistan, was involved in the pressure campaign. He telephoned those who, in the view of the White House, might turn out to be useful during the decisive vote. The pressure tactics worked. By a majority of just six votes the House rejected an amendment by Democratic Congressmen Nicholas Mavroules and Charles Bennett, who, pointing to the extreme danger of creating this destabilizing first-strike weapon, demanded that the allocation of resources for the production of MX missiles in the next fiscal year be refused.

At the same time the debate in the House of Representatives has shown that resistance to the dangerous militarist preparations of the present administration is growing both on Capitol Hill and throughout the country as a whole. A number of congressmen categorically rejected the White House assertions that MX missiles are supposedly necessary to ensure arms control. If we really want to put an end to the arms race and let Moscow know this, then it is essential that we give up the MX, said Stephen Neal, a Democrat from North Carolina. Paul Simon, a Democrat from Illinois, described this armaments system as "destabilizing."

The House of Representatives received a joint appeal from former Vice President Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart, who are seeking nomination for the U.S. presidency. Describing the MX as a dangerous system, they called for the allocations being sought by the administration for this purpose to be turned down. The same call was also contained in a telegram sent by Jesse Jackson, who is also seeking nomination for the presidency. "Peace is what our aim must be," he stressed.

Senate Vote

LD180859 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Wahington, May 19 (TASS) -- Acting on the instruction of the White House, the subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee on Thursday voted for allocation of money for the production of another 21 first-strike MX nuclear missiles in the budget for 1985 fiscal year.

The subcommittee's decision is now to be endorsed by the committee and then submitted for consideration of the full Senate. In the opinion of news analysts, the Senate, where Republicans are known to be in the majority, will try to meet to the fullest extent the request of the administration for the MX programme.

The White House and the Pentagon plan to produce and deploy a total of 100 MX missiles, each of them to be equipped with 10 nuclear warheads.

Last year the Congress approved the allocation of money for the production of 21 MX missiles. For 1985 the administration requests appropriations for the production of another 30 such missiles.

PENTAGON WORKING ON SPACE-BASED ABM SYSTEM

LD170951 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 17 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vecheslav Kukharenko reports:

Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, speaking at hearings in one of the subcommittees of the Standing Senate Appropriations Committee, said that the Pentagon asks for the 1985 fiscal year about 20 million dollars for establishing an anti-ballistic missile system incorporating elements of space basing. In the period between 1986 and 1989 this programme will consume an enormous sum of about 24 billion dollars. As follows from the statement of James Abrahamson, who is director of this programme, it aims to speed up work on laser, beam, and other latest types of weapons for an anti-ballistic missile system. Under the White House's plans, such a system may be established by the early nineties and it may be fully deployed by 2000.

Sepaking at the hearings Robert Cooper, former director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, admitted that work is under way in the USA to develop a big laser installation of the alpha type, and that a testing range is being established in New Mexico state. At the same time, the Department of Energy is exploring opportunities for manufacturing, deploying, and testing new types of nuclear weapons within the framework of the President's "strategic initiative." It is planned to allocate 20 million dollars from the 1985 federal budget for these purposes.

Rear Admiral Gene Robert Laroque, retired, director of the Centre for Defence Information, described the White House's militaristic plans as dangerous. Speaking in one of the House subcommittees, he said that the military budget of the Reagan administration rests on the idea that it is necessary to prepare for waging and winning nuclear war. He stressed the that [as received] the idea of the possibility of a nuclear war is the dominant one in the U.S. military plans.

REPORT SHOWS U.S. AIMS FOR MILITARY SUPERIORITY

LD162112 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 16 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports: A report of the Pentagon Armed Forces shows that the main task the U.S. Department of Defense set itself is to achieve military superiority over the USSR. Specifically, this is the purpose of the "modernization" of the Armed Forces carried out in the U.S., which, according to the authors of the report, is a necessary element of ensuring an extremely important advantage over the Soviet Union in the sphere of the quality of armaments.

The Pentagon devotes special attention to the buildup of strategic nuclear forces intended for delivering the first strike. In fiscal 1984 alone, it is planned to create in the U.S. 21 "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles (each of them is capable of carrying 10 nuclear warheads) and 18 "B-1" stragegic bombers. The development of the most up-to-date intercontinental ballistic missiles for submarines, "Trident-2," will practically enter the final stage.

The Reagan administration is building up at an accelerated pace the potential of the conventional armaments as well. In the past three years, the U.S. Air Force received money for the purchase of 13,000 modern fighter-bombers and fighters. The Army ordered about 3,000 M-1 "Abrams" tanks and over 2,000 "Bradley" infantry combat vehicles. The Marine Corps has already received 1,000 new amphibious vehicles and several thousand anti-aircraft missiles. The U.S. Navy brought the number of warships of the main classes to 525 units.

PRAVDA 'REJOINDER' VIEWS PENTAGON PROPAGANDA PLANS

PM170941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Bolshakov "Rejoinder: "Reporters, Fall In!"]

[Text] Do not be surprised at the headline, reader. It is fully in accordance with the Pentagon's plans to create a special "propaganda platoon" to "publicize future U.S. military operations abroad." This idea struck the "brass hats" (that is what the top Pentagon military leadership is called in America) after the U.S. "free press" voiced indignation at their unceremonious treatment of journalists during the invasion of Grenada.

In light of the Grenada experience, the Pentagon chiefs have decided to guarantee "press freedom" in the future, and have reserved a special place in the rear of their punitive corps for reporters from the leading American press organs. Not simply reporters, but "responsible" ones, that is, who if they "will not behave as the Pentagon wishes, will be out on their ear." This means that the personnel of the future "propaganda platoon" are categorically forbidden to report the truth to the American people about the methods used by the punitive squads that are trained to deal with national liberation movements and peaceful inhabitants in countries that do not want to dance to America's tune. However, these methods are well known -- murder, torture, brigandage; that is, all the essential attributes of terrorism, which the present administration has elected to the rank of U.S. state policy.

Recommendations on ensuring "press freedom" were prepared by none other than Major General (U. Saydl), who was once involved in the mass production of disinformation when he held the post of chief press spokesman at the headquarters of the supreme commander of the U.S. Army in Vietnam. Indeed, who knows better than (Saydl) how to present the Pentagon's dirty wars in the guise of "peacemaking" and "humanitarian missions" to "save democracy"?! But the general did not invent anything new. He simply borrowed the experience of Hitler's Wehrmacht, which also had "propaganda platoons" who filmed the "joyous reception" of the Hitlerite "liberators" in occupied lands. Well, a "brass hat" is a "brass hat." However, the representatives of the U.S. "free press" would do well to think about what they are being pushed into. At the same time, instead of shouting about the nonexistent "Soviet threat," they could honestly admit that (Saydl's) "report" is another confirmation of the Reagan administration's active preparations for new "dirty wars," new Vietnams. It is no accident that the report points out that the "publicity group" must be in constant readiness to accompany American invasion forces. So, "free" press, fall in behind the Pentagon!

MEXICAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CONGRESS ON ARMS CURB

LD170621 Moscow TASS in English 0256 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 17 (TASS) -- President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, who is here on an official visit, has called for firmly curbing the arms race, for easing tensions in the world, and for renouncing the use of force in international relations.

Speaking on May 16 at a joint meeting of the two houses of U.S. Congress, he stated that the squandering of resources on the arms race is absurd and puts mankind's existence in jeopardy. The Mexican president pointed out that the world public at large demands that firm political will be shown with a view to achieving disarmament. It is extremely essential to resume talks which would lead to a considerable reduction of nuclear arsenals and to their full elimination.

Miguel de la Madrid strongly criticised the policy of stirring up regional conflicts and expanding armed interference in the affairs of other sovereign states, the policy to which the Washington administration resorts. He said regional conflicts can lead to a global confrontation. Conflicts can be settled through a dialogue and negotiations.

ICJ HEAD RAPS U.S. NONRECOGNITION OF HAGUE COURT

LD171925 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Geneva, May 17 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports: The Executive Committee of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) denounced the U.S. refusal to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in The Hague over questions concerning Central America.

Commenting on the statement of the executive committee, ICJ Secretary General Niall MacDermot told TASS:

The Executive Committee includes notable lawyers from seven countries of different continents. In our view, the actions of the United States, in particular, the mining of Nicaraguan ports and U.S. governmental support for the forces invading Nicaraguan territory from Honduras, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and also of Article 15 of the Charter of the Organization of American States. That article prohibits any intervention in the internal or foreign affairs of another sovereign state under any pretext. In the past, too, the Reagan administration expressed its hostility towards the present Nicaraguan Government. It is one thing to talk, however, and a quite different thing to initiate armed actions or support armed actions against Nicaragua or any other country, and this is what we consider unlawful.

As soon as it had become known that the Nicaraguan Government intended to turn to the International Court of Justice, Washington stated that it refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the court over disputes in Central America during two years. In so doing, U.S. officials, including Jeanne Kirkpatrick, qualified the Nicaraguan application to the court as "blatant propaganda" and characterized the Hague Court as a political rather than judicial body. These statements of government officials sound extraordinary, particularly in view of the fact that a few years previously the U.S. Government itself applied to the same court over the seizure of U.S. hostages in Tehran.

The U.S. statements of readiness to protect the freedom of sea shipping in the Hormuz Strait and obstacles to shipping created by the United States by mining Nicaraguan ports look quite controversial as well, Niall MacDermot noted.

These actions of the United States are unlawful and the International Court in The Hague made itself quite clear on that issue, the ICJ secretary general said. There is no doubt that Washington foresaw such a ruling of the court and that was why it announced in advance its decision not to recognize the court's jurisdiction over questions related to Central America. This attitude of such a major power as the United States, which has stated on more than one occasion that it stands up for observation of international law, is unprecedented.

As the statement of the Executive Committee points out, it does damage to the U.S. international reputation and, moreover, impairs respect for international law, Niall MacDermot said in conclusion.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS DEMOCRATIC ELECTION STRUGGLE

PM171241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russion 17 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Election Arithmetic"]

[Text] New York -- Local experts in election strategy and tactics predicted that the current election campaign would throw up more than one surprise. For the time being this prediction is proving correct.

One of the surprises in the current campaign is the "phenomenon" of Senator G. Hart, who suffered a string of severe defeats in several northeastern states that elect a lot of delegates to the Democratic convention, and his successes in the latest primaries. A week ago he was victorious in primaries not only in his own home state of Colorado, but also in Ohio and Indiana. In the past few day, Hart has gained victory in another two states -- Oregon and Nebraska. He won Oregon with a large majority, gaining twice as many votes as Mondale, according to preliminary figures. According to preliminary calculations, the voting ratio was roughly the same in Nebraska. Both these states are not very large, and the contest was for just 67 delegates. But the psychological effect of this victory is considerable. Hart is preventing W. Mondale from garnering a sufficient number of delegates to guarantee him nomination at the San Francisco convention. To do this he has to enlist the support of 1,967 delegates.

What is Hart counting on? Judging by the number of committed votes, Hart's position is hopeless. According to UPI figures, before the Oregon and Nebraska elections Mondale held 1,532 voles and Hart 886 -- almost half as many. But by new rules the delegates at the Democratic convention are not bound, as they were in the past, to vote for the candidate whom they supported during the primaries. Hart is hoping that his latest successes (especially the senator's widely forecast California win) will convince delegates, including the 330 who are as yet uncommitted, to vote for him. Hart claims he has a considerably greater chance of beating R. Reagan than Mondale. Specialists consider G. Hart's calculations to be based mainly on a theoretical possibility. The Democratic Party leadership continues to back W. Mondale and will seemingly nominate him at the San Francisco convention.

Another surprise of the primaries is the unquestionable success of J. Jackson. He is not supported by very many delegates (305 in all). But there ought to be twice as many according to the number of votes cast for this presidential hopeful. The clearly unfair procedure for assigning delegates at the primaries that was worked out by the Democratic Party bosses has stripped Jackson of a good half of the fruits of his voctory.

It ought also to be said that American right wingers and certain liberals, frightened by the increased influence of the black candidate, who has become a significant political figure, are conducting a campaign to discredit Jackson. He is hypocritically accused of allegedly using the election campaign to increase his political influence and of representing, as Vice President G. Bush pompously declared, a "danger to our republic's fundamental values." Governor M. Cuomo of New York and certain other prominent Democrats are actively participating in the campaing against Jackson. The Republicans are attempting to frighten the white population of the United States with the "growing black influence" in the Democratic Party and in the country's political life, to kindle racist sentiments and thereby to increase the number of people voting for R. Reagan in November. The last round of primaries will take place 5 June. Primaries will be held in five states, including California and New Jersey.

REAGAN DECORATES NATO'S LUNS FOR 'SPECIAL SERVICES'

LD171945 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 17 (TASS) -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes: President Reagan decided to confer a "Medal of Freedom," a high governmental award of the USA, upon Secretary General of the North Atlantic bloc Joseph Luns. The medal will be presented to him at a ceremony in the White House timed to coincide with the annual session of the NATO foreign ministers. The present Washington administration decorates Luns for his "special services" over 13 years as NATO's secretary general. All those years he exerted himself to build up the military potential and develop the aggressive concepts of the NATO bloc, to step up the unrestrained arms race, heighten militarism and war hysteria. Apparently, in Washington's opinion, such a zeal deserves a "Medal of Freedom."

There is an explanation for this: Luns has been and remains a tireless champion of war and aggression. He exerted special zeal to rubberstamp NATO's so-called "dual decision" which has led to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear "Pershings" and cruise missiles in a number of West European countries, which turned those countries into nuclear hostages of the United States, undermined the foundations of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

Rehashing under any pretext the trite allegations about "Soviet military menace," Luns at the same time asserts that NATO's nuclear arms race "promotes in principle the consolidation of peace." He is trying to prove that the quicker the stockpiles of mass destruction weapons are growing, the stronger peace will be. It is not accidental that Luns said in an interview to the BELGA News Agency that he is much more optimistic about safeguarding peace now that "Pershing" missiles and cruise missiles are being deployed by the USA in Western Europe.

NATO, the main aggressive bloc of imperialism, harbouring the plans of unleashing new war, turned under Luns, according to his assertion, into "the most significant and successful movement for peace in the memory of all people living now." Luns forgets to mention that for the entire NATO history the military spending of the member-countries of the bloc surpassed three trillion dollars.

If nuclear weapons are a "guarantor of peace," then actions of peace champions pressing for an end to the arms race, according to Luns, "heighten war danger." Luns is obviously annoyed when journalists ask him about NATO's reaction to concrete peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. "An old song," this is how he described the proposals advanced in the political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states at the conference in Prague. To this day NATO's headquarters in Brussels supervised by Luns are ignoring the calls to follow the Soviet Union's example and assume the pledge to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons, just as the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peace relations between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. Luns invariably declares that cue be taken from Washington, and Washington, as it is seen, rewards his services.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROGRAM CRITICIZED

LD172209 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 17 (TASS) -- TASS commentator Georgiy Lunev writes: On May 18 seven years ago a ceremony took place in the Palace of Nations in Geneva, at which a convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environment modification techniques was signed. There is no doubt that its signing met the interests of strengthening peace and was called upon to make a tangible contribution to delivering mankind of dangerous warfare methods and systems.

The states which signed the convention included also the United States. But while signing it with one hand, Washington was using the other to rubber stamp costly programs of developing new systems of weapons of mass annihilation, including chemical warfare agents. While hypocritically claiming its worry about the problem of preserving the environment, the White House was developing lethal weapons designed not only to destroy the environment but also to put an end to the very existence of man on this planet. Thus, when it made an "initiative" last April for banning the production, storage, and use of chemical weapons all over the world, the Washington administration simultaneously requested more funds to produce chemical weapons in 1985, totalling 1.1 billion dollars.

Reagan's "deadly olive branch," as the American press itself called that "initiative," cannot conceal the American military's shocking "experiments" chemical weapons in Vietname. Suffice it to recall that over the years of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, millions of litres of defoliants such as Agent Orange were dropped on its much-suffering soil. As a result, 40 percent of the country's forests and crops were destroyed. American dioxin, which retains its toxic properties in soil and water for long years, is still making itself felt through the suffering of thousands of people struck by cancerous, nerve, and paralytic diseases. The United States used chemical weapons again during its recent invasion of Grenada: The bodies of Grenadians killed by toxins were sent to the U.S. for further "studies."

Even if we leave alone the direct risk of nuclear catastrophe, which is now greater than ever before through the fault of Washington, the arms race by itself is a waste of man's material and spiritual resources, a squandering of funds which are so badly needed by the world today to combat hunger, disease, and illiteracy.

The convention, which was drawn up on the basis of Soviet proposals, was an important constructive step forward in the field of arms control. The Soviet Union was and remains a committed and consistent proponent of practical measures to stop the current arms race, including the race of chemical weapons. It does its utmost to achieve the lofty and humane aim of promoting peace and progress on earth.

U.S. TO 'PAY OFF' AGENT ORANGE VICTIMS

LD161955 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes: It is reported from the United States that Washington is in a hurry to "pay off" the Americans who have become victims of U.S. war preparations. The New York federal court has ruled that the U.S. chemical companies which manufactured the deadly Agent Orange defoliant have to pay compensation to 15,000 war veterans whose health was impaired as a consequence of the use of these chemical weapons. The federal court in Salt Lake City (Utah) has ruled that the U.S. Government must pay 1,400 residents of Nevada, Arizona, and Utah cash compensation for exposure to radiation during atmospheric atomic weapons tests carried out by the Pentagon on a large scale during the 1950's.

The money which is to be paid under court orders can only be viewed as a payoff at a time of another upswing of the arms race launched by the Reagan administration. That payoff is linked directly to the election campaign in the USA. Commenting on the ruling of the Salt Lake City court, UPI has admitted that a drive for military superiority led by the U.S. Government to explode atomic devices on the Nevada range while there were only very poor notions of their consequences, and to withhold information about radioactive fallout from the local population. What strikes particularly in that observation is the word "withhold." There are numerous facts that the U.S. authorities conducted criminal experiments on Americans without their knowledge.

Possibilities for affecting human mentality were studied under the secret programmes Artichoke and MK-Ultra of the Pentagon and the CIA. Executioners in white coats chose as "guinea pigs" for their experiments unsuspecting cafe customers, patients in psychiatric clinics, and prison inmates. The chemical corps of the U.S. Army jointly with CIA, the KANSAS CITY TIMES reported, secretly conducted 35 tests of chemical and bacteriological weapons in St Louis. According to secret documents obtained by the newspaper, experiments were staged on the population of large districts of the city and had been sanctioned by the Pentagon leadership. The victims of these programmes, the list of which could be contined, got no "compensation" from the U.S. authorities. Small wonder: Washington thinks not of alleviating the lot of those people, but of stymieing the anti-war movement, which is gaining momentum.

It is also clear that no payoffs will help the Reagan administration to conceal what is most important: Washington is encroaching upon the Americans' right to live.

U.S. MOVES TO PREVENT 'REAGANGATE' FLARE-UP

LD171659 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 7 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports: The Reagan administration is making every effort to prevent a further flare-up of a political scandal known as "Reagangate," which has erupted over the theft of important government documents from the White House in 1980 by people belonging to the entourage of the incumbent President.

The Justice Department Wednesday approached the District Court of Appeals here in a bid to prevent the appointment of a special prosecutor to launch an all-round inquiry into facts implicating high-ranking Washington officials in this theft. The demand for the special prosecutor's appointment within seven days was made by Federal Judge Harold Greene in a ruling a few days ago. In "motivating" its move, the Justice Department claimed that Judge Greene did not have the powers to make this decision and wrongly interpreted the government ethics law, which allegedly was unrelated to the Reagangate. Such claims are a mix of casuistry and obvious disinformation. The 1978 government ethics law, said Washington-based lawyers John Banzhaf and Peter Myers, was most directly related to the actions of members of the "Reagan team," who had abused the basic standards of ethics and morals by stealing secret documents and using them for election purposes. The two lawyers believe that the governmment ethics law was broken by Reagan's associates in 1980 at least 12 times.

PRAVDA CITES CRITICISM OF U.S.-USSR TRADE

PM111304 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Americans' Interests"]

[Text] San Francisco, 10 May -- The Reagan administration's attempts to bring economic pressure to bear on the Soviet Union are meeting with sharp criticism from sane U.S. politicians. The discriminatory measures adopted by official Washington in trade with the USSR in recent years "are one of the saddest and gloomiest chapters in American history," G. Kennan, the eminent politician and former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, has said. Speaking in Los Angeles, he noted that the restrictions on trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union introduced by the present administration have caused great harm to the United States itself. This, he said, has been expressed in the loss of advantageous contracts. Financially, G. Kennan said, trade with the Soviet Union "is obviously in the Americans' interests." "The only country that has lost out as a result," G. Kennan concluded, "is the United States."

KIM IL-SONG LEAVES DPRK FOR VISIT TO USSR

Departs Pyongyang

LD180854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (TASS) -- A party-state delegation of the DPRK headed by DPRK President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, has left for the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The delegation includes O Chin-u, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo Presidium and DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces; Kim Song-san, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and vice-president of the DPRK; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK. The delegation also includes Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

At the station in the town of Chongjin the delegation was seen off by Kim Chong-il, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo Presidium and Korean Workers Party Central Committee secretary; members and candidate members of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and deputy premiers of the Administrative Council of the DPRK.

Stops Over in Chita

LD180938 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT k8 May 84

[Text] Zabaykalsk (Chita Oblast), 18 May (TASS) -- A party-state delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the republic, has made a brief stopover here. The delegation has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

LONGTIME USSR-DPRK TIES, COOPERATION REVIEWED

SK132341 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 12 May 84

[Station commentator Mikhaylov]

[Text] The issue of strengthening friendship and specialized cooperation with socialist countries, including the DPRK, has been and will continue to be a most important course in the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

August 1945, the month -- though fading from our memory -- in which the Soviet Army helped the Korean people regain freedom after annihilating militarist Japan, became the first milestone on the road to developing fraternal Soviet-Korea relations. Such relations have further strengthened, particularly during the period when the DPRK working people were repulsing the U.S. imperialists' aggression. During that time the Soviet Union and other socialist countries gave the DPRK full material assistance and political and moral support.

Even during the post-war period when the DPRK was rehabilitating and developing its economy, the Soviet people were with the Korean friends and unselfishly cooperating with them in laying the groundwork for a socialist economy.

Underlying Soviet-Korean relations is the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance based on consistent Marxist-Leninist and socialist internationalist ideology. This treaty has also become an important factor in guaranteeing the peoples of our two countries peaceful and creative labor and in preserving peace in the Far East. Here I gladly note that the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK has fully demonstrated its effectiveness.

The [word indistinct] ties between our two countries and peoples are continuously developing and improving and bearing rich fruit. These relations make it possible to use the superiority of the socialist system more perfectly and more favorably and assist the working people of our two countries to successfully fulfill the tasks confronting them.

Regular contacts based on [words indistinct] and exchanges of friendship society delegations and other social organizations, such as the writers' league, have taken place in Soviet-Korean relations.

Soviet-Korean agreements on economic cooperation have been successfully implemented. Thanks to Soviet technological cooperation, more than 60 DPRK industrial enterprises and other plants of the DPRK national economy have been rehabilitated, repaired, or newly built. These plants make up the core of the republic's economy. Even now, a series of enterprises is being built with Soviet participation. At new construction sites in the DPRK, Soviet engineers have worked shoulder to shoulder with their Korean friends while training qualified local talent on the spot, conveying experience and knowledge to them.

The Soviet Union has transferred about 4,000 scientific and technological documents to DPRK institutions free of charge thus far. Based on these documents, the republic has been able to establish totally new industrial sectors such as tractor, automobile, and precision machine building sectors.

An uninterrupted increase in trade volume, development of cooperative scientific and technological and cultural ties and contacts between outlying districts of the Soviet Union and the DPRK also bring mutual benefit to our two countries.

What is more urgently needed for the creative labor of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the DPRK, and other socialist countries is solid peace.

Because of U.S. imperialism, the international situation, including that of the Far East, has become acute. What is significant under such circumstances is the uniformity in our actions and unanimous unity among all socialist countries in the struggle against the dangers of war and for peace and security of peoples.

The Soviet people regard the tragic division of the Korean territory, caused by U.S. imperialism, as painful and have consistently supported the Korean people's righteous struggle for national reunification on the basis of peaceful and democratic principles.

The Soviet Union understands that the constructive proposals put forth by the DPRK constitute the just base for solving the Korean question. Soviet delegates have confirmed this on many occasions on high rostrums at the United Nations and other international conferences.

The Soviet people, educated in the spirit of socialist internationalism, are doing their utmost to make the friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK strengthen and develop favorably for the peoples of the two countries and world socialism.

DIFFERENT AIMS OF NAKASONE S. ASIA TRIPS NOTED

LD080539 Moscow TASS in English 0531 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- Commenting on the results of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visits to Pakistan and India, PRAVDA said today that his trips to the two different countries pursued two different aims. Nakasone's visit to Pakistan could be compared to his trip to South Korea. It was in a way Tokyo's practical response to Washington's call for giving bigger material aid to strategically important pro-American regimes and indirectly contributing thereby to U.S. global military efforts.

Soon after the flareup of tension around Afghanistan, the PRAVDA commentary said, Japan doubled its economic aid to Pakistan and for the next three years was its biggest economic partner. During his latest journey to Pakistan Nakasone called at a camp of Afghan counterrevolutionaries near Peshawar and promised them another 15 million dollars in aid. In all, Japan has granted Afghan counterrevolution 62 million dollars since 1979.

After flying from Islamabad to Delhi, PRAVDA went on, Nakasone switched the role and began to feign "interest" in finding a solution to the North-South problem, that is in establishing a new international economic order. In his own words, his talks with the Indian prime minister, who now chairs the Nonaligned Movement, will help the Japanese representative to the scheduled meeting of the seven leading capitalist states in London to speak on behalf of "the Third World".

But, in the opinion of the Asian public, Nakasone has no moral right to do this because, the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES said, the Asian peoples are profoundly alarmed about Japan's increasing militarist preparations, in particular about its intention to patrol sea lanes passing up to one thousand miles away from Japanese shores, which would help the United States to increase its military presence in the Indian Ocean.

"The double-faced nature of the Japanese premier's policy, which was vividly manifest during his recent trips," the commentary said, "will by no means win him any laurels since it is useless for an accomplice to the 'world policeman' to try to pose as a champion of the interests of developing countries."

SUPREME SOVIET GREETINGS ON JAPAN NATIONAL DAY

LD111347 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a message to Emperor Hirohito of Japan, conveying congratulations and wishes of good health to him, as well as wishes of well-being and prosperity to the Japanese people on the occasion of the country's national holiday. The message expresses confidence that development of truly good neighbourly relations between the USSR and Japan would meet both the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

Emperor Hirohito in his reply message expressed gratitude for the warm congratulations and sends the same wishes to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

JAPANESE CITIZENS HIT KAL PLANE'S 'SPY' MISSION

Book on Incident

LD180913 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 18 TASS -- Correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

The incident involving a South Korean aircraft, the invasion of Grenada, armed interference in the Lebanese affairs and other aggressive actions are part and parcel of the global strategy of the Reagan administration aimed at creating a crisis situation in the world, Koichiro Ioshiwara, the Japanese publicist, writes in his new book about mastermind crises.

Recurring [as received] to the spy flight of "Boeing-747", he stressed that the White House had used it for whipping up anti-Soviet and militaristic hysteria in the United States and for aggravating international tensions. Today there are no doubts whatsoever that they in Washington were fully aware of the course of actions of the airliner's crew beginning from the moment it lifted off from the U.S. Anchorage airport. American services intentionally did not correct the airliner's course when it intruded deep into the air space of the USSR.

The Pentagon, says the book, has a stake in obtaining intelligence information about the Soviet Far East. It was not by chance that RC-135 strategic reconnaissance plane, R-3C antisubmarine aircraft and E-3 early warning aircraft were on patrol close to the Soviet air border on the day of the provocative flight of "Beoing-747", while a frigate and other tracking systems were on a monitoring mission in sea waters.

Koichiro Ioshiwara also pointed out that two weeks before the "passenger" liner took off, it was stationed at the U.S. Air Force base at Anchorage where it was stuffed with the corresponding electronic equipment. The airliner's crew was increased from the usual 20-22 people to 29. The names of the additional members of the crew have not so far been announced.

The South Korean airlines to which "Boeing-747" belonged, the author of the book writes, was taken under full control of the military command back in the years of the U.S. war in Korea and all its pilots are former Air Force pilots. It is also known that the South Korean Air Force is subordinated to the command of the Fifth U.S. Air Army whose headquarters is located in the city of Futju near Tokyo and the intelligence agency of the Air Force of the Seoul regime is closely linked with the U.S. military intelligence, Koichiro Ioshiwara writes.

Bereaved Families' Statement

SK180858 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] An association of bereaved families of the Japanese passengers aboard the South Korean plane that infiltrated into Soviet airspace last fall has concluded that this plane was carrying out an espionage mission at the time.

A statement by the association carried by a Japanese paper JAPAN TIMES noted that there is considerable evidence to prove that the South Korean plane, acting on contacts with U.S. intelligence institutions, was intentionally infiltrating into the airspace over major Soviet military installations.

U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN ASIA PROTESTED

Youth Marathon in Tokyo

LD171029 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 17 TASS -- Tokyo students, grouped in mass youth peace organisations, have held an anti-nuclear marathon. The runners carried placards reading "No to Tomahawks", "Japan is not nuclear battlefield."

The anti-nuclear marathon is part of nationwide actions currently under way in Japan in protest at the deployment of American cruise missiles in the Far East. A protest march was also held in Okinawa. On May 27, responding to a call from mass demonstrations organizations, thousands of people will demonstrate in all major cities of the country against the calls of American warships with Tomahawks on board at Japanese ports.

Statement in Seoul

LD172229 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

In a statement circulated in Seoul a large group of opposition leaders declaring against the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime demanded that U.S. nuclear weapons be immediately removed from the South Korean territory. The statement stresses that the deployment of U.S. mass destruction weapons creates a mortal threat to peace and security in the Far East.

According to the information of the press, a 40-thousand strong U.S. occupation corps deployed in South Korea has at its disposal over 1,000 units of nuclear weapons, as well as nuclear delivery vehicles -- missiles and F-16 fighter bombers. It is with profound concern that the public of the region received reports on the plans of the Reagan administration to deploy also ground-based cruise missiles and neutron weapons in South Korea.

Having been given a free hand by the Seoul regime, Washington turned the south of the Korean peninsula into a huge forward nuclear base spearheaded against Asian countries, the newspaper AKAHATA wrote.

The struggle for putting an end to the U.S. occupation has now become one of the main slogans of mass protests against the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship, the protests that swept the leading South Korean universities last spring. The newspaper ASAHI writes today that a statement with the demand to remove mass destruction weapons from South Korea that was issued in Seoul reflects the stand of student organizations that established broad contacts with leaders of outlawed political parties, religious organizations, banned trade unions. The opposition groups now intend to launch a broad campaign of disobedience to the authorities under the slogans of the struggle against nuclear weapons, for democracy. They have already made a call to the public to boycott the coming "general elections" if Seoul ignores the demands of the people to end reprisals against dissenters and to withdraw U.S. mass destruction weapons from South Korea.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BUSH SOUTH ASIAN TRIP

'Contradictions' in India

PM171220 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unnamed "Own correspondent": "United States-India in an Atmosphere of Contradictions"]

[Text] Delhi -- U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to India has ended. He has left Delhi for Islamabad.

In particular, the talks covered questions of bilateral relations, the situation in South Asia, and international economic and financial problems. Serious differences of view were revealed on almost all the questions discussed. The Indian side expressed grave concern over the continuing deliveries of sophisticated U.S. weapons to Pakistan. Bush made it clear that the United States would continue to supply arms to Pakistan.

At a press conference before leaving Delhi, G. Bush stated that the United States could not guarantee that the weapons that his country is supplying to Pakistan would not be used against India. The U.S. side did not display the slightest desire to change its former tough stance in the sphere of "North-South" economic relations. The U.S. vice president met with a deserved rebuff when he tried to deliver importunate attacks against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan at a banquet.

Weapons to Afghan Rebels

LD171543 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] New Delhi May 17 TASS -- The visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush to Pakistan can be assessed only as the striving to increase the interference of the U.S. Administration in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. The Reagan administration continues stepping up the anti-Afghan hysteria, renders intensive aid to the Afghan counterrevolution which stained itself with the blood of thousands of people. It is not accidental that the vice president, following in the footsteps of other high-placed Washington emissaries, visited a camp of Afghan counterrevolutionaries near Peshawar, to show once more the U.S. Administration's support for the bandits.

According to reports coming here, the question of the increase of the deliveries of U.S. weapons to the Afghan counterrevolutionary scum was one of the priority topics during Bush's talks with the head of the Pakistani administration. Hampering in every way the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the U.S. Government is striving to use the present talks to draw Pakistan further into the escalation of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to subjugate Islamabad completely to the aggressive policy of the U.S. military in South and Southwest Asia.

Islamabad's participation in the anti-Afghan activity causes the growing indignation of the Pakistani public. The Ziaul Haq regime shares with Washington the responsibility for the continued armed interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan, General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Party Ikbal Hayder said in Lahore. The presence of thugs in Pakistan, far from promoting the normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan, contradicts the interests of the Pakistani people, he said.

The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reports that during the talks Bush also confirmed Washington's course at large-scale deliveries of U.S. offensive armaments to Islamabad.

Bush said that the implementation of the programme of military-economic aid to a sum of 3.2 billion dollars is one of the United States' priority tasks. As is known, within the framework of the bilateral deal the Pakistani generals are supplied from across the ocean with the latest F-16 fighter bombers, sea-based missiles, tanks, cannons, helicopters, armoured personnel carriers. India's Defence Minister Ramaswami Venkataraman pointed out that Islamabad is getting from the United States and other countries armaments in the volumes far exceeding its defence needs.

Kabul May 17 TASS -- The visit of the U.S. vice president to Pakistan is aimed at a further heightening of tension in South and Southwest Asia and the increase of the U.S. military presence in the region, the BAKHTAR news agency reports. Bush's trip is aimed at consolidating Pakistan as the main bridgehead in the undeclared war that imperialism headed by the United States and reaction unleashed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Washington intends to heighten considerably the present level of U.S. aid to the Afghan counter-revolution.

U.S. PRESSURES EEC ON AFGHANISTAN POLICY

LD152004 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Rodionow writes:

At all times, hearing the proverbial "life or money" from robbers on a dark road, merchants who were never famous for their courage preferred to part with their purses. It is this method to get what it wants that the Reagan administration uses in international affairs, often even with regard to their partners, who are faced with the "choice" between supporting political ventures of the White House or take the consequences of the further intensification of U.S. financial and economic pressure.

It is this fact that explains, in particular, the provocative statement on Afghanistan issued by the EEC foreign ministers who are now meeting in Brussels. It is designed to preserve tension around Afghanistan and in international relations and to escalate the intervention of imperialism and reaction in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Shedding false tears over the "suffering" of the Afghan people and the difficulties faced by those who have left their homeland, spokesmen for the "Ten," naturally, overlook the real causes of what is taking place. They never mention that violence, killings and destruction brought to Afghanistan from abroad by counter-revolutionary gangs armed with up-to-date weapons made and supplied by the United States and its partners. They never recollect instructors of the U.S. and other foreign secret services who train Afghan cutthroats at bases in Pakistani territory. They are perfectly indifferent to the fact that many "refugees" were driven across the border at gunpoint and are now returning home despite the bandits' threats of reprisals.

Using its weighty economic stick and political blackmail, the United States is dragging the Common Market countries deeper and deeper into its policy of international terror, blackmail and provocation. This is why the EEC is giving aid worth far more than 16 million dollars to the rampaging Afghan rabble and political support to the killers of those who are building a new life in the country. Having gone ahead with another round of anti-Afghan hysteria, now with the help of its West European and Japanese partners, Washington is trying to prepare the ground for U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Pakistan which is about to begin. The results of this visit will no doubt include new arms supplies for the counterrevolutionaries and additional cash sops to leaders of their gangs. Artificially maintaining tension in Southwest Asia, the United States uses every means available and resorts to the assistance of its West European allies to achieve its strategic, political and economic goals, in particular, to get the largest possible military foothold in that part of the world.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON DRA BY BULGARIAN PAPER

LD172006 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Sofia May 17 TASS -- Our main achievement consists in the fact that for the first time in Afghan history political power belongs to the working people, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in an interview to the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO. At present basic democratic freedoms are respected in Afghanistan. The growing number of public organizations testifies to the large-scale and direct participation of the mass of people in building a new life. True equality of Afghan tribes has been ensured with due regard for the historic, national and cultural traditions of the people and proper conditionds have been created for the eradication of feudal relationships. It is this that constitutes the main content of the national democratic revolution.

U.S. imperialism, which has institutionalized aid to counterrevolution and an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as official White House policy, is trying to interfere with the building of a new life in the country. It appropriates huge resources to arm and train bandits. The undeclared war waged by Washington against our country, Babrak Karmal stressed, is a graphic example of the aggressive character of imperialism. Psychological subversion planned by the CIA against Democratic Afghanistan is a grave matter as well. The United States has set out to hamper talks and to prevent the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by peaceful means. The foreign policy of Democratic Afghanistan is aimed at ensuring lasting peace and progress, at promoting democratic principles in international relations at achieving disarmament, at ending the arms race, first and foremost in nuclear armaments, and at countering imperialism and war. Relations with the great Soviet Union and other socialist countires are vitally important to our international activities.

Afghanistan's relations with the fraternal Soviet Union, the home country of the great Lenin, are based on close friendship and cooperation. There is no area today which does not bear an imprint of the Soviet Union's material and moral assistance. Our party and government and the working people as a whole are profoundly and sincerely thankful to the CPSU Central Committee and the government and people of the USSR for their comprehensive assistance and support. All the Afghan patriots will forever be grateful for that assistance, which is a manifestation of fraternal internationalist solidarity, Babrak Karmal said.

DRA'S PANJSHER VALLEY BEING RECONSTRUCTED

LD160845 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Kabul May 15 (CTK correspondent) -- Afghan authorities in cooperation with local inhabitants continue to normalize life in Panjsher Valley liberated from counterrevolutionaries at the end of last month.

The paper KABUL NEW TIMES today wrote that bandits destroyed many public buildings, including schools and shrines. Material damage exceeds 50 million afganis. Many people were killed and many others forced to leave for neighboring towns. After liberating this part of the country, central state organs were authorized to start reconstruction. The Ministry of Education will restore lessons at three local schools, and has sent more than 27,000 text-books to Panjsher District, the KABUL NEW TIMES wrote.

USTINOV HOLDS 'FRIENDLY' TALK WITH VAN TIEN DUNG

PM171847 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, met on 16 May with Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union.

A warm friendly conversation took place, during which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Taking part in the conversation were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense ministers; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and also Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

PHAM VAN DONG TALKS ABOUT 'MOUNTING TENSIONS'

LD172256 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 17 May 84

[Excerpts] Vietnam's Prime Minister Pham Van Dong in an interview to the United States magazine NEWSWEEK recently underlined the reasons for mounting tensions in Southeast Asia and indicated the ways to overcome them. Ala Zhukova comments:

The major goal is to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and countries in the area, including members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, which back in 1971 put forward a corresponding proposal that also ruled out outside interference, are interested in this. Their proposal has much in common with the peace initiatives advanced by the three Indochina countries.

As Vietnam's Prime Minister Pham Van Dong explained in his interview for the NEWSWEEK, it is necessary to sign nonaggression pacts between the Indochina countries and China as well as between the Indochina countries and Thailand plus an agreement between the Indochina countries and ASEAN based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and peaceful solution to all conflicts. This proposal extends and concretizes certain aspects of the peace initiatives the Indochina countries have consistently advanced in the past 5 years. It is obvious that the implementation of the proposed measures would contribute to the liquidation of seats of tensions existing in Southeast Asia. This involves primarily the grave source of military danger on the Sino-Vietnamese frontier.

In the past few days China has been violating Vietnam's border and attacking its neighbor increasingly often. China's recent military provocations are viewed as the most serious since its aggression against Vietnam in February of 1979. The situation is aggravated by the fact that at the same time the Pol Pot bands, launching raids on Kampuchea from their bases in Thailand, have stepped up their sallies. The ringleaders of the anti-Kampuchean coalition in exile have conceded that they get weapons from China. Washington, too, increased its aid to them by sending tanks and other equipment to Thailand for the regions adjoining Kampuchea.

Analyzing all these facts, observers have come to the conclusion that the coincidence between President Reagan's visit to China and the escalation of military provocations against Vietnam and Kampuchea was not accidental. It was a purposeful attempt to intimidate the Indochina countries. President Reagan and his Chinese hosts emphasized their communion of views on the so-called Kampuchean issue not for nothing.

Obviously it's pressure from Washington and Beijing which prevents the ASEAN members from responding to the peace initiatives of the Indochina countries and from promoting an extensive and constructive dialogue with them.

The Indochina countries have counterposed to this negative trend patience, restraint, and readiness to remove obstacles from the road to dialogue. For its part the Soviet Union supports the foreign policy of the Indochina countries aimed at ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia and at creating a climate of goodneighborliness there. The USSR is exerting considerable efforts in this direction, seeking to maintain good relations with the ASEAN members, which it reaffirmed at its recent talks with Indonesia. It is obvious that the well-coordinated policy of the socialist countries answers the interests of all Southeast Asian peoples because it offers the only workable alternative to the course of confrontation.

PRC STAGES NEW ARMED PROVOCATION ON SRV

LD172102 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Hanoi May 17 TASS -- The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports that the Chinese side staged a new armed provocation on the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. After a heavy shelling, Chinese infantry with a strength of up to a regiment launched a number of attacks on one of the heights in Ha Tuyen Province on May 15. Vietnamese frontier guards resolutely rebuffed the provocative actions of the Chinese side, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports.

Havana May 17 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba condemned China's hostile actions against Vietnam. A statement of the Cuban Foreign Ministry says that Beijing's armed provocations on the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam violate sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and also heighten tension in Southeast Asia. The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba resolutely supports the stand of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with regard to these events and makes a call that in accordance with numerous proposals of the Vietnamese side problems between the two neighbouring countries, the Socialist republic of Vietnam and China, be settled in a peaceful way.

PRK DENIES ASEAN CHARGES OF ATTACKS ON THAILAND

LD172230 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh May 17 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea resolutely refuted the anti-Kampuchean assertions that had been circulated by some participants of the recent conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN countries.

The assertions about attacks of Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnamese volunteers on Thailand's territory are groundless, says the Foreign Ministry's statement.

These allegations pursue the aim of concealing the intensive participation of their authors in the activity hostile to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to other countries of Indochina, to shift on these countries the responsibility for tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border.

From the first days of the existence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, U.S. imperialists at one with Beijing, with reactionaries of every stripe have been waging an undeclared war against the republic, trying to arrest its advance, to bring back into power the bloody Pol Pot clique.

In this subversive activity a certain role is assigned to Thailand whose authorities continue armed provocations on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, render all-round support to piratic sallies of the Pol Pot men and other counter-revolutionary Khmer groupings.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea respects Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. But it intends to continue giving a resolute rebuff to actions interfering with peaceful life and security of its citizens.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea again expresses the readiness to take part in the talks aimed at ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia, security on the Kampuchean-Thai border. It is only through constructive dialogue that the problems existing in the region can be solved, the statement says.

USSR-PRK TU COMMUNIQUE CITES U.S. THREAT

LD172251 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] The Soviet and Kampuchean trade unions declare that the militaristic stance taken by the U.S. Administration poses a serious threat to peace, says a joint communique signed in the course of a visit to Moscow by a Kampuchean delegation. Washington is trying to knock together in Asia a militaristic axis -- the United States, Japan, South Korea -- the communique says. The United States is kindling tension in the Middle East, in southwest Asia, in the Far East, and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The two countries' trade unions expressed support for the Kampuchean Government, which promotes the idea of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION'S GDR ACTIVITIES NOTED

Visits Enterprises

LD171639 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0520 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (TASS) -- The delegation of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, which is in the GDR, has visited the areas of Frankfurt-an-der-Oder and Cottbus. Discussions took place with the leadership of the area committees and members of the area party control commissions of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, during which the sides exchanged experience of party work and the organization of party control.

The delegation visited a semi-conductor works at Frankfurt-an-der-Oder, the H. Matern steel combine at Eisenhuettenstadt, inspected an open-cast brown coal works at Jenschwalde, and a textile enterprise and people's estate at Vetsohau in the Cottbus district. The workers at the enterprises gave a warm welcome to the Soviet visitors and shared their successes in the socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

Meeting With Honecker

LD172153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Berlin today, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, presented the Karl Marx Order to Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee. A conversation was held between Comrades Honecker and Solomentsev. In a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed several questions pertaining to the further deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and the SED.

REPORTAGE ON MAROTHY--GRISHIN MEETING IN MOSCOW

Remarks at Meeting Noted

LD171222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Hungary's foreign policy has been prompted by the increase in international tension to become more active. This was stressed by Lazlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, who is leading a delegation to the Soviet capital.

In a speech at a party aktiv in Moscow he also said Hungary is in favor of dialogue between countries with differing social structures. He said the Hungarian People's Republic is faithful to its allies, it is in solidarity with developing countries, and it wishes to be a correct partner of capitalist states.

Viktor Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Party Committee, who is the host of the Budapest Party delegation, said in his speech that Hungary's foreign policy is held in high esteem in the USSR. He also said the Soviet people recognize the achievements of the Hungarian people, and are well aware of the depth of economic and social changes that are being carried out by Hungarian workers, under the party's leadership.

Grishin Sees Delegation Off

LD172059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] The delegation of the Budapest City Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party with Marothy, member of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest City Committee of the MSZMP, at its head left Moscow for home today. The delegation had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politboro and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU; Comrade Bromyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet and other officials. Among the send off group was Kajnai, ambassador of Hungary in the USSR. Before they left, the delegation visited the Likhachev automobile works.

HUNGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ART

PM161129 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 12 May 84 p 7

[Interview with Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education, by correspondent A. Gurkov: "Guidelines of Creation?"; date and place not stated -- first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA KULTURA introduction]

[Excerpt] Academician Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education and a well-known Hungarian scholar, has been in our country at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. He had talks with leaders of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

B. Kopeczi answered our correspndent's questions.

[Gurkov] What topical tasks are the MSZMP and Hungary's state organs now resolving in the field of artistic creation?

[Kopeczi] The MSZMP attaches great importance to the comprehensive development of literature and art, the propaganda of the best Hungarian and foreign works of art, and the working people's all-around aesthetic education. In 1958, the MSZMP adopted the directives on questions of cultural policy which defined the party's tasks, particularly in the field of artistic creation and aesthetic education, taking into account the general natural laws of the socialist cultural revolution and Hungary's national features. Last year we celebrated the 25th anniversary of this fundamental document. It is perfectly understandable that after 1956, ideological and political questions were to the fore in the party's activity. The consolidation of the literary and artistic intelligentsia on the basis of Marxism-Leninism was taking place in the country. However, in the seventies, the party's ideological leadership of artistic development slackened somewhat, I would say. Works of art began to display views against which explanatory work had to be intensified. Early last year, a conference was held in our country on questions of agitation and propaganda, and then an MSZMP Central Committee plenum was held in April to examine, inter alia, ideological problems. These forums examined in detail the ideological aspects of artistic creation. The party plenum documents stressed that in the context of the country's artistic life, it is essential to enhance the party's ideological guiding role, to promote the creation of works of art of a realistic orientation serving social progress, and to strengthen the link between art and society. Those are our main tasks under the present conditions.

In accordance with the plenum's decisions, we have revised the plans for publishing houses, theaters, and movie studios. For instance, cadre changes have been made in some publishing houses and there has been a marked increase in ideological political work with representatives of the creative intelligentsia and theater and movie studio collectives and critics.

[Gurkov] What problems are now the focus of attention of Hungarian art figures? What creative avenues characterize the country's artistic life?

[Kopeczi] Very great interest is being displayed today in questions of history, and not so much in remote jeras as in Hungary's most recent history, but primarily in World War II and the subsequent period. Our country's contemporary life remains an important theme. The so-called documentary genres are much to the fore in the treatment of these problems, and debate flares up most frequently over how typical the particular phenomena under examination are. One more range of questions of interest to our art figures consists in problems of socialist morality, ethical quests, and conflicts. So Hungarian literature and art are actively treating the subjects which preoccupy our contemporaries. The correctness of the answers which artists give to the questions they raise is another matter. The failure to understand certain processes and natural laws and the survival of old views still make themselves felt here sometimes, which once again confirms the need for the party's consistent ideological work. In this connection, we attach great importance to enhancing the role of artistic criticism in social life and in ideological work.

Hungary's present cultural life is characterized by the diversity of avenues and trends which have their own traditions in national culture. Although a realistic orientation has always dominated Hungarian art, early this century various avant-garde trends born in the bourgeois and proletarian milieu became widespread. Nowadays, interest is frequently displayed in various literary and artistic experiments addressed, as a rule, to an extremely narrow audience. But if we set ourselves the task of bringing art to the broadest masses, then the question arises: What is the place of these experiments in socialist culture? I believe that artistic experiments can help the development and enrichment of realism, and the actual fact of experimentation should not invariably be linked with avant-garde or neo-avant-garde trends alien to socialist art. However, realism remains the main avenue of our art. We intend to continue to attach great importance to propaganda of the classic heritage of Hungarian and foreign art and the broadest dissemination of the best examples of socialist realism and other trends of humanist art.

[Gurkov] As far as I know, much is being done in Hungary to enhance the role of local organs of power in developing culture. What can you say on this subject?

[Kopeczi] We are talking of how, as a result of the course outlined in the 1958 documents I mentioned, major cultural centers arose throughout the country, not simply seats for the dissemination and propaganda of culture, but also seats of creative quest. The local organs of power play a fundamentally important role. The local councils have been able to earmark large funds for the creation of cultural centers. It is in the direction of enhancing the role of local organs that we intend to continue our work. We are happy with the abundance of cultural centers and the diversity of creative quest. In this connection, the party and state are faced with the task of maintaining constant contacts with these centers and effectively accomplishing the ideological orientation of the artistic intelligentsia on a country-wide scale.

[Gurkov] How is the task of the working people's aesthetic education being resolved in Hungary?

[Kopeczi] The school can and must play the most important part in citizens' aesthetic education. We have recently carried out a whole series of measures aimed at improving the educational system and have made alterations to curricula and textbooks. Formerly, questions of aesthetic education were mainly linked with the teaching of literature. We do not intend to belittle the role of literature, but school children should also be more actively familiarized with other types of art. So the task of the next few years is to develop and introduce a comprehensive system for school children's aesthetic education.

Television is another very powerful means of the working people's aesthetic education. Its role in leisure and in the propaganda of culture is obvious. However, the problem is not so much the dissemination of "high art" as the improvement of the aesthetic potential of so-called entertainment genres. In this field, there has not yet emerged a culture which fully accords with socialism's ideals and values. It is the light entertainment genres which are most subject to the influence of Western "consumer culture." We now intend to pay serious attention to the development of this new entertainment art.

PRAVDA CITES SCINTEIA ON GROWTH OF RCP

PM160927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent dispatch under the general heading "In Fraternal Parties": "Swelling the Ranks"]

[Text] Bucharest, 12 May -- Of the 145,000 Communists admitted to the RCP's ranks last year, SCINTEIA reported, two-thirds are of worker origin and approximately 16 percent of peasant origin. In all, the party now has 3.37 million members -- which constitutes more than 32 percent of the country's gainfully employed population.

SCINTEIA pointed out in an editorial article that the RCP commands strong positions in all spheres of physical production, where three-fourths of all Communists work.

Greater exactingness is now being displayed toward the qualitative growth of the RPC's ranks and the moral and political tempering and vocational training of those replenishing the party's ranks. The concern for strengthening the leading and educational role of the party nucleus among the masses is also reflected in the recently implemented measures aimed at developing criticism and self-criticism in organizations, steadily improving mass political and organizational work, eliminating shortcomings, and seeking effective ways to strengthen order and discipline.

NEW GAS PIPELINE FROM KOBRIN TO WARSAW APPROVED

LD172303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] A plan for the construction of a new gas pipeline from Kobrin to Warsaw has been approved. It will be built by Polish specialists. Our commentary:

The length of the underground line is not very big, only about 300 km, but its significance is very great. The main line will provide the possibility of satisfying to a significant extent the ever increasing needs of the Polish economy for fuel and energy raw materials. The gas pipeline will start from the Ukhta-Torzhok-Minsk-Ivatsevichi transcontinental system. Its end will be the capital of Poland, Warsaw, and Polish builders intend to cover this whole path in less than 2 years, so that as soon as 1986, the gas pipeline can be brought into action.

Built on the basis of an inter-governmental agreement, the new underground main line is advantageous to both countries. Poland will receive from our country a valuable fuel and raw material -- natural gas -- and the Soviet Union will receive coke, which is very essential for ferrous metallurgy, and other industrial products needed by our country.

FRENCHMAN DETAINED AT ILLEGAL POLISH PRINT SHOP

LD112326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1537 GMT 11 May 84

[From the Novosti newscast]:

[Text] According to the Polish press, French citizen Roux has been detained by security authorities during the liquidation of an underground printing house in Szczecin. Also discovered were leaflets signed by the so-called Polish Socialist Party of Labor.

It was established during the investigations that the center of this party's leadership is in Paris, and that the antistate underground has been receiving money, printing equipment, and other means for conducting subversive activity against the Polish People's Republic from there in particular.

COMPARISON OF GREETINGS TO SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 May in its Morning Edition frontpages an item on the USSR Supreme Soviet message to Djuranovic. It has been compared with the Moscow Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia version published in the 16 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, revealing the following variations:

On page F 2, paragraph one, line one, IZVESTIYA reads ...[Text] To Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, President of the SFRY Presidency

The USSR Supreme... (supplying alternative opening and picking up the first line of the second paragraph);

In the second paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads ...peace and socialism.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium... (IZVESTIYA version ends, supplying signatory).

OECD MEETING OPENS AMID DISPLEASURE WITH U.S.

LD171624 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) opens its two-day annual session at ministers level in Paris today in an atmosphere of the U.S. partners' marked displeasure with the Washington administration's economic measures. These countries regard Washington financial and economic policy as aimed at weakening their economies and improving U.S. economic positions at the expense of the allies.

The recent trebling of interest rates in the United States, at a time when the economic situation in Western European countries has started to brighten up somewhat, was assessed there as a stab in the back. None of the "robberies of the century", however sensational match this "robbery without a break-in." According to the vice-president of the commission of the European Communities, Wilhelm Haferkamp, other countries had to pay due to the increased interest rates 3.5-4 billion dollars more in payment for the bulk of their indebtedness. This has told not only on developing, but also on Western European countries with large foreign debts, like France.

The latest rise in interest rates in the United States will speed up the pace of capital flow there. In 1983 alone, 150 billion dollars left Western Europe and Japan for overseas, although they are so much needed in those countries. As is known, the flow of capital to the United States helps that country finance the arms drive and keep its economy going.

The Washington administration undertook an awkward attempt to deny its relation to the rise of bank interest rates in the United States and shift the blame on the Federal Reserve System. It is common knowledge, however, that the growing interest rates in the United States are due to the huge budgetary deficits, engendered by the arms race and resultant in keen competition between government and private demand for credits, and in higher inflation.

A certain invigoration of the economic situation in Western countries is taking place chiefly in export-oriented industries. Washington, jointly with Tokyo, however, are seeking in fact to undermine this invigoration by resorting to subtle protectionism, which draws sharp criticism in Western European countries and counter-measures on their part to defend their interests.

According to press dispatches, the EEC countries in a report drafted by Belgium's Minister of Foreign Affairs Leo Tindemans express their displeasure with Washington's attempts to curtail their trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which largely determines the situation in several branches of the Western European economy. Other countries express their indignation at Washington's actions which complicate their efforts to reduce unemployment, now affecting 19 million people in Western Europe alone.

Fears are being expressed in the Western European and other Western capitals that the United States might try and undermine through this egoistic policies the positions of its competitors and improve the record of the Reagan administration in the election year at any price, even at the expense of the allies.

The Paris meeting, the last major forum of Western countries before the London summit of the "Big Seven" due on June 7-9, is viewed by Western observers as a forerunner of fierce clashes at the forthcoming meeting between the United States and its allies on economic issues.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON FRG'S NATO ROLE, REVANCHISM

LD161312 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 16 May 84

["Dangerous Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Military agencies of the North Atlantic bloc have opened a series of meetings in Brussels, which will end with a session of the NATO's Military Planning Committee at the level of defense ministers. It follows from a published communique of the NATO Eurogroup and a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger upon his arrival in the Belgian capital that one of the central questions discussed in the course of the "Atlantic Week" is that of making every effort to "reinforce" bloc's nuclear potential with so-called "conventional arms" based on latest technology, while continuing to build up the nuclear capability.

The steady effort towards a total militarization of Western Europe fits perfectly into U.S. European policy whose architects, deploying first-strike nuclear weapons in the continent's western part, already see Europe as a potential "theatre of operations" where they would like to test their militarist conceptions of "limited", "pre-emptive" and other nuclear fights.

Characteristically, the meetings of NATO's military agencies discussing the bloc's reinforcement with [words indistinct] at a time when the West European Union which had been set up to make it easier to integrate West Germany into the system of Western military and political alliances announced its intention to lift the remaining restrictions on the manufacture of armaments, imposed on the Federal Republic of Germany by the Paris Agreements of 1954. Was this a chance coincidence? Hardly.

Washington, which is acting more and more openly to make West Germany a king of accomplice of the American "gendarme" in the continent's western part, has assigned the FRG the role of a kind of "militarist core" in NATO's "European sphere". The material foundation for this had been laid. It is known that the West German Bundeswehr is already the most powerful West (?European army) armed with conventional weapons. It is an open secret also that a powerful military-industrial complex has been established in West Germany, whose scope is graphically shown, in particular, by this data: The FRG is one of the world's major suppliers of licences covering the manufacture of arms, West Germany military concerns export their products to more than 70 states, over the past ten years arms exports from the FRG have risen more than ten-fold.

Encouraging Bonn to carry on with the militarisation, giving it a carte blanche for the production of armaments, Washington hopes to enhance its influence on the West German foreign policy and simultaneously to try and shift an even bigger share of NATO military spending onto West Germany.

In its turn the rightwing conservative CDU/CSU bloc which is now in power in the FRG, links its own far-reaching plans with the militarisation of the country. Bonn leaders are trying in every way to boost the role of the FRG in NATO, the West European Union and the Common Market into the bargain. Plans for setting up in one or other form a system of "European defense" as an appendix to NATO and scaling up the activities of the West European Union accord with Bonn's hegemonistic designs. Meanwhile, the "kings of arms manufacturing" from the banks of the Rhine would certainly like to become chief NATO suppliers of the newest non-nuclear armaments on a "global scale."

Plans for further militarisation of Western European NATO allies of the United States, above all, the FRG, are being discussed in Brussels and within the framework of the West European Union at a time when one can observe the unprecedented activity of overtly revanchist forces which openly demand that "history be replayed" and call for the revision of the post-war frontiers. It is more than clear that if the FRG keeps arming itself at accelerated rates and if the might and influence of the West German military-industrial complex keep growing it will only play up the sentiments of those quarters, encouraged by official Bonn, whose actions are motivated by revanchist, militaristic ambitions. But this dangerous process clearly comes in line with the interests of Washington which regards revanchism as an auxiliary unit of sorts in the anti-communist "crusade" started by the Reagan team, in the struggle against the anti-war movement, and is trying to use the potential of the revanchist forces for solidifying its military and political hegemony in Western Europe.

The line toward the "allround strengthening" of NATO with the help of so-called "conventional weapons", toward the "total militarisation" of the FRG makes itself clearly felt at the present "Atlantic sit-round gathering" in Brussels is a sort of a "prologue" to the session of the NATO Council (it is to be held in Washington at the end of May), it is a component part of the aggressive policy of the United States which is trying to upset at any cost the military and strategic parity that has taken shape in Europe and the world and to turn Western Europe into a hostage of a dangerous policy which is alien to it.

PRAVDA SEES RESURGENCE OF REVANCHISM IN FRG

PM171041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "The 'Frankfurt Case' Lessons: Revanchism Is Raising Its Head"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, May -- The altogether liberal attitude of the authorities toward Hitlerite war criminals aided the emergence of neo-Nazism in the FRG and now encourages the fascist-minded young people to engage in violence and terrorism. Since the right-wing conservative bloc of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union came to power in the FRG, a process of almost open rehabilitation of Nazism has been under way in the country. The association of former SS servicemen has been excluded from the list of extreme right-wing organizations on instructions from the minister of the interior. It appears, so government spokesmen claim, that the noisy meetings of SS veterans, members of punitive forces who have many thousands of human lives on their conscience, do not in any way contravene the country's Constitution.

In addition to these meetings, meetings of other revanchist organizations carry out intensive work to dupe young people by using Nazi "methods" and nurturing a spirit of hostility and hatred for other countries, primarily the socialist states. Dozens of publishing houses are also engaged in this work, publishing magazines, newspapers, leaflets, and books glorifying the "feats" accomplished by the Hitlerite army during World War II. Pictures of the "fuehrer" taken from different angles look at passers-by from the glossy covers of books displayed in store windows against the multicolored background of swastikas and other "Third Reich" attributes and symbols...

Useless "Compass"

The start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles -- first-strike weapons targeted on the USSR and its allies -- on FRG territory added fuel to the flames of revanchist passions and hopes.

Nor could it have been otherwise, since these passions and hopes, kept alive by all kinds of "refugee" and "exile" associations, are inevitably linked with the West's military power. In the FRG itself, the "Christian Democrats" entrenched in Bonn have opened the gates wide for representatives of revanchist unions even in the Bundestag, the country's supreme legislative organ. At present, it contains 44 such individuals "chosen by the people." Take, for example, H. Windelen, one of the leaders of the largest revanchist organizations, the "League of Exiles," which preaches the "return" of the western territories of Poland and Czechoslovakia and the "swallowing" of the GDR. This gentleman has been appointed to head the Ministry of "Inner-German Relations," which is working to lend an "inner-German character" to relations with the sovereign state of the GDR, as if it were one of the FRG Laender.

And how could it be otherwise in view of the fact that none other than Federal Chancellor H. Kohl (as if we were back in Adenauer's times, the period of the outburst of revanchism when Bonn openly disputed the postwar frontiers in Europe) recently personally received the leaders of the "Leauge of Exiles." This meeting was described as an "encouraging start" by League Deputy Chairman R. Wollner.

The allegedly "unsolved" German question has become one of the most "stirring" subjects of discussion and oration in revanchist circles of all hues, including "sympathizers" within the state apparatus. All kinds of forums produce increasingly brazen declarations about the "illegality" of postwar frontiers in Europe, even though they have been recognized by the FRG itself in its treaties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The inviolability of these frontiers as the basis of peace in the Continent of Europe has been confirmed by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Bonn recently announced preparations to publish as an "official document" a map of Europe showing "Germany in its 1937 borders."

Interior Minister F. Zimmerman, A. Mertes, minister of state at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a number of other officials are especially partial to dilating on the subject of state borders and their "imperfections." The illusory hopes for revision of postwar borders in Europe were especially revived in the FRG following the commencement of Pershing II missile deployment on West German soil. The Christian Democratic Union held a special seminar of the "K. Adenauer Foundation" in Washington last February for the very purpose of tying the U.S. nuclear missiles and the notorious "German question" into a single tight knot and thus attempting to blackmail the USSR and its allies.

Have people in Bonn by any chance forgotten the events which occurred after 1937, and who it was that unleashed the scourge of World War II on Europe and mankind? By any chance have they forgotten the unconditional capitulation of Hitler's Germany? Or the treaties now in force which confirm the inviolability of postwar borders in Europe and signed by the FRG?

There have been periods in the recent past when revanchism was used as a compass in West German politics. What was the outcome of the adventurist strivings then to reshape the map of Europe and "repulse communism?" Almost two decades were wasted on fruitless aspirations. By the end of the sixties, the FRG found itself in the blind alley of foreign policy isolation and had gained the reputation of a state undermining peace in Europe. Literally "at the last moment," under pressure from the outside world and the majority of the West German population, a responsible attitude toward the cause of peace gained the upper hand in Bonn. The realism demonstrated by a number of West German politicians and statesmen made it possible to throw this "compass" on the scrapheap and take the path of realism.

Today attempts are again being made to use this rusty instrument. And furthermore, they are being made persistently and stubbornly with the tacit consent, and at times encouragement, of the authorities. This is an alarm signal calling on people to be on guard! The FRG's neighbors cannot help but pay attention to it. Nor can the West German ignore it. The lessons of 40 years ago and of the recent postwar past can lead to only one conclusion: The needle of the revanchist compass cannot indicate the path to the future.

PRAVDA TAKES ISSUE WITH UK WHITE PAPER ON DEFENSE

PM171102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "Where the Billions Are Going"]

[Text] London -- The latest White Paper has been published in Britain determining the main avenues of activity for the military department in the years ahead.

The document discloses that the country's military spending, which has almost doubled during the years of Tory rule, is to grow still further and will total 17,033 million pounds sterling in fiscal year 1984/85. This means that Great Britain will continue to pour considerably more resources into the furnace of military preparations than any other West European country, both in absolute terms and in relation to the size of its population. A considerable portion of this enormous budget will be spent on building up and modernizing the nuclear arsenal, and primarily on pushing ahead with the Trident nuclear missile system, whose implementation, as the authors of the White Paper admit, will cost the British taxpayers almost 9 billion pounds sterling.

Referring to the need to increase the Armed Forces' "combat readiness," the Whitehall strategists outline a further increase in personnel and the level of equipment of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, especially in their operational subunits. The authors of the White Paper stress that in developing their own military programs, they are guided by the principles of "steadfast loyalty" to Washington's strategy.

The new militarist revelations by the masters of Whitehall have provoked widespread and largely very negative comment in political quarters and the British press. London's nuclear policy was criticized most. Criticizing the so-called "flexible response" strategy which the Thatcher government is blindly following, many specialists term it "nonsense totally divorced from real life." The STANDARD writes that the assertions contained in the White Paper give no grounds for complacency. "It is clear that British defense needs an urgent change of direction more than any other sphere of government policy," the newspaper points out. The Trident program, the MORNING STAR notes in its editorial commentary, signifies a major escalation in the nuclear arms race and makes Britain a frontline target in the nuclear conflagration being prepared by Washington.

In today's Britain, there are a multitude of social and economic tasks requiring immediate resolution. However, it is clear that the Tories prefer to create unemployment rather than revive industry. They would rather fuel nuclear hysteria than contribute to the cause of peace and cooperation among the peoples.

END TO DANISH EUROMISSILE FUNDING APPLAUDED

PM160841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Kostikov "Commentator's Column": "Will of the Majority"]

[Text] Copenhagen -- After the recent keen foreign policy debates on questions of security policy in the Christiansborg Palace, where the Danish Folketing (parliament) sits, a majority of deputies expressed themselves in favor of stopping financing for the program to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on West European territory.

The Folketing decision, like a number of previous decisions made at the intiative of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, again commits Schlueter's conservative government by steering a peace-loving, more independent foreign policy line both within the NATO framework and at international forums. Under the resolutions, the government must seek to ensure that Denmark remains free from the deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory in times of peace, crisis, and war.

As is well known, so far Denmark's foreign policy has provided for the refusal to deploy nuclear weapons and foreign troops on its land only in peacetime. But under the present conditions, the intensification of U.S. and NATO nuclear strategy in West Europe as a whole and in the north of the continent in particular, the deployment of first-strike nuclear missile weapons there, and Washington's desire to drag its Scandinavian bloc partners even deeper into its militarist preparations pose a very real threat to Denmark's security. The realization of this fact by broad strata of the country's population has generated constantly mounting popular protest. Recently, an increasing number of Danish population centers, communities, and even islands have been declaring their territories free from nuclear weapons.

Relying on the "antimissile majority" in the Folketing made up of representatives of the left wing and several other parties, the Danish Social Democrats are demanding that Schlueter's government oppose the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles that NATO is deploying in West Europe.

The Folketing's decision reflects the will of the majority of Danes, over 77 percent of whom oppose having U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. The recent spring peace marches in which (in this small country) about 100,000 people took part, swept along the slogans "No to nuclear missiles!", "Yes to a policy of detente!" and "A nuclear-free Denmark today and forever!". The mass movement of peace champions, which includes over 240 various organizations and groups, is coming out with these demands. Neither the Danish parliamentarians nor the country's conservative government can fail to consider this today.

COMPARISON OF SPANISH KING'S CABLE TO CHERNENKO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 May in its First Edition carries on page 2 a TASS report on King Juan Carlos I's cable to Chernenko upon leaving the Soviet Union. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 17 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, and apart from omitting the TASS dateline, reveals the following sole variation:

On page G 1, paragraph one, line four, PRAVDA reads:...gratitude for the friendly welcome accorded to.....(substituting "friendly" for "hearty").

SAUDI TANKER HIT, U.S. TO 'EXPLOIT' SITUATION

LD171712 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Kuwait May 17 TASS -- The Saudi tanker Yanbu, sailing from Kuwait, has been attacked by an unidentified aircraft in the Persian Gulf 100 kilometres from the Saudi port of Ras Tannurah, KUNA news agency reported. It said the ship had been hit by several missiles and caught fire. KUNA linked the incident with hostilities between Iran and Iraq.

Foreign ministers of the member states of the council for cooperation among Arab countries in the Persian Gulf opened a meeting today in the Saudi capital of Riyadh to discuss the obtaining situation.

London May 17 TASS -- British press reports indicate that the United States intends to exploit the available situation to increase its military presence in the Persian Gulf, by concentrating ships of the 7th Fleet there. BBC TV reported that two British warships in the Persian Gulf had been alerted to combat readiness in order to insure protection for tankers.

EXACERBATION OF TENSION IN PERSIAN GULF

LD172223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The foreign mass media reports on the acute exacerbation of tension in the Persian Gulf zone. Some 100 kilometres from the coast of Saudi Arabia, the Saudi tanker Yanbu, which had sailed out of Kuwait, was attacked by an unknown aircraft. As a result of being hit by several missiles, a fire broke out aboard the vessel. Foreign agencies link this incident with the combat operations between Iran and Iraq.

A conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab states of the Persian Gulf, at which these events were discussed, opened in Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian capital, today. The incident in the Persian Gulf caused panic on the international oil exchanges. A feverish buying-up of oil began, the foreign agencies report. American and British television companies and agencies are dramatizing the situation in every way, stating that about one-fifth of the oil supplied to the West comes via the Strait of Hormuz. The latest events in the Persian Gulf, writes the London TIMES newspaper, reflecting the mood of British official circles, may in the near future lead to Western interference. A State Department spokesman stated that American AWACS planes in the region are gathering air observation data on the situation in the Persian Gulf zone. The ABC television company reports that five American warplanes in the region are closely following the situation. The BBC television company reported that two British warships presently in the Persian Gulf have been brought to full combat readiness to ensure the protection of the tankers.

By all accounts, both the United States and Great Britain intend to use the present situation to build up their military presence in the Persian Gulf region. Thus, the militaristic circles of the West are trying to use any regional conflict to exacerbate international tension and incite the arms race.

U.S. EXPLOITING WAR TO GET CONTROL OF GULF OIL

LD180726 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] New York May 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

Washington, on the plea of ensuring the freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf, is busy imposing an agreement on Arab states on combat patrolling of the region by U.S. Air Force as well as on the creation of new U.S. military bases there.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, Richard Murphy, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and John Poindexter, deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs, during their recent tour of a number of countries of the Near and Middle East, demanded in an ultimatum form that Arab leaders agree to the planning of military operations with the participation of the U.S. Air Force as well as to giving the Pentagon an access to runways and other military facilities in the Gulf area.

Speaking at a press conference on Thursday, John Hughes, a spokesman for the Department of State, stated that the Persian Gulf is the zone of U.S. vital interests and that the United States is prepared to defend them.

Washington's preparation of another militarist venture in the Arab East is also evidenced by the sharp increase in U.S. military presence both in the region and in direct proximity to it. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, a squadron of U.S. Navy destroyers is in the Persian Gulf already now. A U.S. naval armada led by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk is concentrated in the Arabian Sea and is prepared at any moment to take part in combat actions to seize oil-fields. According to a White House spokesman, U.S. AWACS radar planes continuously make reconnaissance flights in the Gulf area.

The United States steers matters to direct interference in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, expecting to use it for the establishment of control over the oil wealth of the Persian Gulf.

U.S. SHARES BLAME FOR 'AYN AL-HULWAH 'MASSACRE'

LD171947 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Anatoliy Golovastov writes:

The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today requested an urgent convocation of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the question of a new crime of the Israeli military in the occupied south of Lebanon. On the night of May 16 more than 15 hundred Israeli soldiers blocked the Palestinian refugee camp 'Ayn al-Hulwah near Sidon. Breaking into the camp in armoured carriers and jeeps they staged a massacre of its people, mainly women and children. Palestinians were cruelly beaten up, their houses were blown up with dynamite. 30 people were killed, several dozen were wounded, 150 were arrested, more than 20 Palestinian houses were destroyed. Tel Aviv's new crime can be compared for its brutality with massacres by Zionists in the Arab village of Deir Yasin, in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugeee camps.

The slaying of unarmed and defenceless Palestinians in their own homes is one of the manifestations of the course of the Israeli Zionist leadership at the liquidation of the Palestinian Arab people. Palestine without the Palestinians, this is how the Zionist circles ruling Israel picture the future of the region.

The crimes of Tel Aviv "hawks" against Arabs were condemned many times by the international community from the United Nations rostrum and in the United Nations decisions. But the international public is concerned not only over the abominable course of the Israeli ruling circles. Everybody knows well that the Tel Aviv criminals are backed by Washington imperialists. The United States supplies Israel with the latest armaments, grants it huge economic aid, uses the right of veto in the United Nations to cover up the crimes of its junior partner in the "strategic alliance." For the sake of achieving its own strategic aims in the Middle East, the United States is encouraging Tel Aviv to ever new aggressive actions in the region that undermine the efforts aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement in that explosive area of the world, and thus, actually, directs the Zionist crimes.

This is why it is not only Tel Aviv that is responsible for genocide against Palestinians, for bloody crimes against other Arab peoples. This responsibility is shared with the Zionists by the U.S. imperialist circles that are prepared to go any lengths to implement their plans of establishing their world supremacy.

ISRAELI, LEBANESE PEACE VIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD171619 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

One year has passed since Washington and Tel Aviv gloated over their "victory" in Lebanon -- that was how the partners in banditry in the Middle East viewed the onerous peace" agreement with Israel that was imposed on Lebanon. The "godfather" of that document, under which Lebanon was assigned the role of a staging area for further U.S.-Israeli expansion in the region -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz -- even wrote a special memorandum on ways to capitalize on the "success" achieved. The contents of the memorandum can be evaluated on the strength of the stubborness with which the chief of the U.S. diplomatic community advocated the expansion of U.S. direct military intervention in Lebanon, including more energetic efforts by Marines, barbarous shelling with the powerful guns of the New Jersey battleship and aerial bombardment of peaceful cities and villages.

However, both the "agreement" of May 17, 1983 and the memorandum of the Department of State on measures completely to enslave Lebanon have eventually found their way to their rightful place, the dustbin of history. That place was assigned to them by the Lebanese themselves: Having risen in struggle for the unity and sovereignty of their homeland, they have taught the U.S. and Zionist invaders an instructive lesson. This lesson says first and foremost that no force can bring to their knees a people resolved to uphold their independence and cultural and historical identity. Still drunk with "victory" over Grenada, Washington tested the bitter hangover of Lebanon.

The Lebanese lesson also indicates that the policy of brute force and imperialist diktat so favoured by Washington and Tel Aviv is a stick with two ends and eventually turns against those who profess and pursue it with maniacal stubbornness. President Reagan's "closest friend," Menachem Begin, already fell victim to that policy and had to resign from the post of Israeli prime minister. Now his successor, Yitzhaq Shamir, who has been steering the Israeli ship of state on the same adventuristic course, is about to share his lot. Having suffered a defeat in the Knesset, the Shamir government had to call early parliamentary elections. According to the U.S. press, the U.S. President himself, who sent American boys to Lebanon, from which many of them have not returned, may be taken to account by voters at the elections next November.

Developments in Lebanon also make perfectly clear the irrefutable truth that no Mideastern settlement can be achieved by the road followed by the USA and Israel, by the road of consistent acts of aggression and separate deals with one Arab state or another. The core of the Mideastern crisis is the problem of the Arab people of Palestine. Unless their inalienable right to establish an independent national state in accordance with the U.N. General Assembly resolution of November 29, 1947, is recognized and ensured in practice, no truly comprehensive, fair and lasting settlement of the problems of the region can take place.

Regrettably, reports coming in both from Washington and from Tel Aviv show that the Lebanese lesson has not been learned by the partners in the anti-Arab strategic alliance. Egged on by its ally, Israel is perpetrating one act of provocation after another, day after day, in a bid to frustrate the process of stabilization and national reconciliation in Lebanon and to perpetuate the occupation of its southern part. As for the United States itself, the usually well-informed WASHINGTON POST says that U.S. troops may reappear in the Middle East after the November presidential elections. This political myopia can bring about only fresh, even bitterer defeats for the proponents of the cult of strength.

SYRIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 15 MAY

LD151617 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- a delegation of Islamic figures from the Syrian Arab Republic led by Dr Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of WAQFS [religious trusts], arrived in Moscow today. During the visit, to be 12 days, the guests will familiarise themselves with the life of Soviet Moslems, development of economy and culture in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and the northern Caucausus.

Aliyev Receives Minister

LD171533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPUS Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of WAQFS of the Syrian Arab Republic, in the Kremlin today at the latter's request.

Touched upon during their conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were some questions of bilateral relations.

V.A. Kuroyedov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs, was present at the talk.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM SYRIAN PREMIER

PM151700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

I thank you for your warm congratulations on the Syrian Arab Republic's national day -- the 38th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops.

I wish to take this opportunity to emphasize the fruitful nature of the relations which are developing steadily between our countries for the good of the Syrian and Soviet peoples.

I wish you personally health and well-being, and the friendly Soviet people constant progress and prosperity.

'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic

KUWAITI OFFICIAL MEETS WITH RYABOV, KORNIYENKO

Talks With Ryabov

LD161054 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR, and Rashid ar-Rashid, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait, held talks here today. During the talks the sides reviewed prospects for cooperation of both countries in the carrying out jointly different economic projects, specifically, in such fields as communications and water supply. The sides also discussed the possibilities of setting up an ophthalmological center in Kuwait with the help of Soviet agencies. The sides expressed the desire to continue talks on that issue.

The sides also discussed prospects for the joint construction of different economic installations in third countries using Soviet technology.

Meets With Korniyenko

LD171637 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- A Kuwaiti delegation headed by Kuwait's Deputy Foreign Minister Rashid ar-Rashid was staying in Moscow from May 14 to May 17. The delegation included representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Trade and Industry, of the Kuwaiti Petroleum Company.

Conversations and consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry. A wide range of political questions related above all to the Middle East situation was discussed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere during those conversations and consultations. During a conversation with USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko, Rashid ar-Rashid spoke highly of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy, its consistent line at the achievement of an all-embracing and just Middle East settlement.

The Kuwaiti representatives visited a number of Soviet ministries and departments and held talks on the development of relations between the two countries in the commercial, economic, financial, cultural and other spheres.

The mutual striving for further development of the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Kuwait was confirmed during the conversations.

FATAH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MOSCOW VISIT

JN171054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 17 May (INA) -- A Fatah movement delegation arrived here today on a visit of several days to the USSR. The delegation is headed by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, and is comprised of Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, and Khalid al-Hasan, members of the Fatah movement's Central Committee. The delegation will hold talks with USSR officials on the latest developments of the Palestinian cause, the current situation in the Arab arena, and ways to bolster USSR-Palestinian relations.

Talks Begin

JN171802 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] The Fatah movement delegation headed by Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, is continuing its official visit to the USSR. The delegation today held a series of meetings with Soviet leaders dealing with the latest developments in Palestinian issues, the situation in the Arab arena, and ways to bolster and develop bilateral relations in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Brother Abu Iyad and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Moscow yesterday evening. The Fatah delegation, which includes Brother Abu as-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan] and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the Fatah Central Committee, and Brother 'Abbas Zaki, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, will prepare for the forthcoming visit to the USSR of Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] within the framework of bolstering the struggle relations between the USSR and the PLO.

KORNIYENKO RECEIVES NEW PLO REPRESENTATIVE

LD161824 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Sakhr Habash who delivered a letter on his being appointed the extraordinary representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the Soviet Union. They had a brief conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Message From 'Arafat

JN171830 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Brother Sakhr Habash, alias Abu Nizar, delivered a message from Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Societ Presidium, dealing with the latest developments in the Palestinian arena and the Arab region. Brother Sakhr Habash delivered Brother leader Abu 'Ammar's message after presenting his credentials as the PLO's extraordinary representative to the USSR to Comrade Georgiy Korniyenko, member of the CPSU and Soviet first deputy minister of foreign affairs, at the USSR Foreign Ministry. Comrade Korniyenko warmly welcomed Brother Abu Nizar, expressing the USSR's great admiration for the Palestinian people's struggle led by the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

Brother Sakhr Habash expressed the appreciation of the Palestinian and Arab peoples for the firm and principled policy of the friendly USSR on their national issues and the Middle East conflict, and for its continued support for the Arab liberation movement and the PLO against imperialist and Zionist designs aimed at hampering a just and permanent peace in the Middle East and thwarting Arab and international efforts in this regard in an attempt to dominate the region. Brother Abu Nizar reaffirmed the Palestinian people's determination to continue the struggle under the PLO until the Palestinian people achieve their aspirations for self-determination and the return and establishment of an independent Palistinian state in their homeland. He affirmed the importance of the USSR's great role in supporting our Palestinian prople's struggle and the importance of bolstering Arab-Soviet friendship.

OPEC MEMBERS MUST STRENGTHEN UNITY TO OPPOSE WEST

GF151018 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1400 GMT 13 May 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The session of the Ministerial Council of OPEC was held in Vienna during which a number of current aspects of the world oil market were reviewed. The goal of this session was to come up with pertinent suggestions for the participants in the OPEC conference that will be held 2 months from now. A number of oil-producing countries hope to increase their production of liquid fuel.

Our commentator writes: This issue is of grave importance to Iran today. According to official statistics, out of 3,900 billion rials of the current year's Iranian budget, over 2,050 billion rials must be earned through the sale of oil priced at $34 per barrel. Even these official figures clearly show that oil income is the main source of government revenue and foreign currency and that its share continues to increase. However, there is no sign of a reduction in expenditures by the Iranian Government. The military budget alone exceeds $350 billion annually. In addition, the Iranian economy's dependence on imports is increasing daily. For example, the minister of industry and mines, Mostafa Hashemi, recently said that the national economy is over 75 percent dependent on the import of goods and food from abroad and that Iran spends over 2,000 billion rials each year on such imports. These facts show that the promises made by a number of Iranian politicians on ending dependence on oil exports are still unattainable. This means that aside from all this, the imperialist importers of oil continue to hold the important card of being able to influence the Iranian officials as they do the governments of other oil-producing countries.

Naturally, under these circumstances, the strengthening of a united OPEC front must be the main instrument of Iran and other OPEC members to oppose Western pressure. As you know, members of OPEC managed to deprive international oil corporations of the imperialist countries of the right to extract the major portion of their oil reserves or to oversee this extraction in the eighties.

Currently, two-thirds of the oil output of the capitalist world is under OPEC control, and it is this organization which pumps out 18 million barrels of oil each day. In addition, there is no doubt that OPEC's share of world oil production will increase as the Western oil reserves decrease. The Western imperialist countries and their oil monopolies have repeatedly come to realize the power of OPEC and have been forced to bow to the pressure of the joint demands of its member-countries.

It is this very reason which pleases imperialists when they see signs of disagreements within OPEC. It should be noted that OPEC members reach agreements on oil production levels and prices following a long process of haggling.

The bloody, useless war between Iran and Iraq has been going on for several years now. What has been the result? During the past 5 years the level of oil and gas production among OPEC members dropped by over 40 percent, and last year, for the first time in the history of the organization, its member-countries produced less than half the oil and gas produced in the capitalist world. At the moment, OPEC members are only producing at half capacity.

This in turn has caused a drop in the income of the oil-producing countries and has caused a reduction or complete cancellation of the cultural and social development programs of those countries. OPEC members facing these problems, which primarily stem from the plots of the Western imperialists, will become like the person who deliberately burns his own house if they continue weakening their position by quarreling among themselves.

ISLAMIC SLOGANS IMPORTANT AS IDEOLOGICAL FLAG

GF160940 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 12 May 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: Muslims form the major portion of the participants in the national liberation movements of Asia and Africa and number in the millions. This is why Islamic slogans are of great importance as the ideological flag for a number of anti-imperialist moves. Vladimir Iliych Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, noted this particular aspect of the national liberation movements of the East.

During the 26th CPSU Congress, this matter was again stressed. The report by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee to the congress stated: We, the Communists, respect the religious beliefs of the followers of Islam and other religions.

The important point is the goal of the forces which chant this or that slogan. Liberation movements can begin under the banner of Islam. Historical experience as well as recent events, confirm this claim. At the same time, the same experience shows that reaction, which creates the counterrevolutionary uprisings, misuses Islamic slogans. Therefore, it is clear that the issue is over the real content of this or that movement. Yes, one can note the brave struggle of the Iranian Muslims against the shah's regime, a lackey of the imperialists, on the one hand, which resulted in the fall of the (?decadent) monarchist regime, but on the other hand, there are dozens of instances in Iranian history where the leaders of antipopular monarchist movements and the creators of the barbaric oppression of the revolutionaries have tried to explain their black deeds by attributing them to the interests of Islam. A person by the name of Fazlollah Nuri [sheykh Fazlollah Nuri], who aided the shah's officials in suffocating the constitutional uprising, is such an individual. Al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, is on one side of the anti-imperialist front, and Anwar as-Sadat, who signed the disgraceful Camp David accord, is on the other. The Afghan counterrevolutionaries disguise themselves as strugglers for the victory of Islam, but their Islamic slogans do not stop them from carrying out their CIA missions. On the other hand, let us recall that the late Dr 'Ali Shari'ati used the basis of equality of all humans and social justice as the slogan for the struggle against the shah.

In short, the list of social and political figures who base their behavior and political deeds on Islamic values is very long. Among them are both true and sacrificing revolutionaries and imperialists and staunch reactionaries who are traitors to their nation. Let it not go unsaid that the possibility of using Islamic slogans has long attracted the type of politician who hopes to create a rift in the united front of the anti-imperialist forces and thus make the goal of enslaving the developing countries easier. American agents and lackeys wear the mask of the followers of true Islam and act in various directions. One of these directions is to say that the ways of the Muslims are different from that of other participants in the national and anti-imperialist liberation fronts led by the supporters of socialism. Such a rift among natural allies in the struggle against the common enemy, imperialism, is being pursued by the policy of encouraging religious (?intolerance). At the same time, propaganda is carried out in the Asian and African countries on behalf of the characters who portray themselves as patriots, but in deeds defend the interests of their masters from across the ocean. U.S. imperialism, using the false slogan of "defense of Islam," does its utmost to defend the dictatorial regime of Zia in Pakistan and the dictatorial leaders of a number of Arab countries. In order to defend the so-called Islamic leaders against popular anger, military bases are established, and a force of oppression dubbed the Rapid Deployment Force has been established and tested in Grenada. The use of Muslims and their religious slogans by imperialists to weaken and divide the national liberation movements of the progressive Asian and African revolutionary forces requires one to maintain the utmost alertness with respect to these "defenders of Islamic (?ideology)!"

The Muslims of the Eastern countries are rising up to carry out a struggle for freedom, independence, and social justice under the banner of Islamic slogans, but the imperialists are trying to capture these banners and divert the course of the struggle of the Muslims toward a direction beneficial to the neocolonialists. The reactionary leaders, using the excuse of restoration of Islamic principles and ways, limit religious and political freedom, crush the opposition, and extend the power of the capitalists, who are dependent on foreigners and establish ties with U.S. imperialist and military monopolies. The dividing line between the supporters of progress and those of reaction, between the fighters for freedom and the neocolonialists, cannot be defined as being between Muslims and non-Muslims. This division is between the oppressed and the oppressor, between nations and slave merchants irrespective of their religion.

EXPANDING U.S.-MOROCCAN MILITARY TIES SCORED

LD171716 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 17 May 84

[Commentary by Nikolay Andreyev]

[Text] According to reports from Rabat, on 17 May, the third session of the mixed U.S.-Moroccan military committee will open, in which American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger will take part. What is the work of this committee? Officially it deals with questions pertaining to the importation of American military provisions, weapons, and ammunition and the supervision of Morocco's use of U.S. loans. We should take into consideration that out of the approximately $100 million Washington intends to provide Morocco with in 1984, the major share will be spent on U.S. weapons. What benefits does the U.S. Administration derive from selling these weapons?

The mixed American-Moroccan committee was established in 1982. In April of this year, its first session was held in the Moroccan city of Fes. Immediately after that, the American 6th Fleet's maneuvers began in the Mediterranean with Morocco's participation. A month later, a secret Moroccan-U.S. agreement was signed giving the United States the right to use Moroccan military bases. The number of American military advisers within the Moroccan Army has increased. Following the second session of the mixed military committee in May 1983 in the U.S. capital, the United States exploited the Moroccan difficulties resulting from the unresolved Western Sahara problem and persistently worked to expand its right to utilize Moroccan territory and turn it into a base for the Rapid Deployment Force so that it can be sent to any country in the Middle East, Africa, or the Gulf.

The White House does not conceal its satisfaction over Morocco's agreement to allow the construction of a Voice of America station on its territory for directing fabricated imperialist and Zionist propaganda against the Arab countries and the socialist community. From this aspect, it must be asked: What will the third session of the mixed U.S.-Moroccan military committee bring? Regardless of the results, what is perfectly clear is that the strategic military cooperation between Morocco and Reagan's administration, which has openly opted for preparations for nuclear war and the creation of new centers of tension, including in the Middle East, could drag Rabat into an extremely grave situation. The important thing is that this cooperation contradicts the national interests of Morocco and its people. It is common knowledge that turning Morocco into a bridgehead for the U.S. military establishment and a base for subversive operations by the Pentagon and Central Intelligence Agency can only cause concern among its neighbors and the Arab world in general and raise doubts about its nonaligned policy. Washington now talks about strategic military cooperation with Morocco in the same tones it uses in talking about strategic military cooperation with Israel. Naturally, the United States is intentionally doing this in an attempt to create a schism between Morocco and the other Arab countries, and to place it in such a position that it can impose its own conditions for cooperation on it later on.

Some of the recent steps taken by Rabat indicate that Washington has scored some success on this level. An example of this is the convocation of the international Zionist conference in Rabat. This step was collectively denounced by the Arab world. In regard to this, many commentators express the hope that Morocco will be able to analyze the emerging situation and remain a nonaligned country, independent of U.S. influence.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA CITED ON TALKS WITH RSA

LD171835 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Luanda May 17 TASS — TASS correspondents Nikolay Semenov and Viktor Makhonin report:

South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) rejects the attempts of the South African racist regime for the "linkage" of the granting of independence to Namibia with withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said here today. He spoke at a press conference on the results of the talks between the delegations of SWAPO and the Republic of South Africa in Lusaka.

Pretoria showed at the talks in Lusaka that it has no wish to solve the Namibian problem without withdrawal of Cuban forces from the People's Republic of Angola, Sam Nujoma said. But Namibia's independence has nothing to do with the presence of Cuban forces in the People's Republic of Angola. Angola is a sovereign state and its government has lawful right to turn for assistance to any friendly state to protect its territory from the aggressions of the Republic of South Africa.

The South African delegation arrived for talks in Lusaka together with representatives of so-called "internal" parties and tried to present matters in such a way as if SWAPO was holding talks with them, and not with the Republic of South Africa, SWAPO president said. But SWAPO held talks with the South African delegation, not with those parties. The puppet "internal" parties were included in the composition of the South African delegation. Therefore any recognition of those parties by SWAPO is out of question.

The racists were striving to create the impression that they want peace. But to achieve peace it was necessary to sign a cease fire agreement and start implementing the requirements of Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council without introducing any amendments into it. The Pretoria representatives have done everything to fail the talks.

The Reagan administration is conducting a policy of "constructive cooperation" with regard to the Republic of South Africa, tries to create the impression that it takes some steps toward the solution of the Namibian problem, SWAPO president said. At the same time Washington tries to create the impression that Pretoria is making reforms in the interests of the African majority in the Republic of South Africa. There were no changes in the policy of the USA and the Republic of South Africa in reality, however. Washington, that advanced the idea of the "linkage" between Namibia's decolonisation and withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, has not changed its stand and continues weaving meshes of the plot against the Namibian people. The United States and the Republic of South Africa are conducting a coordinated policy in southern Africa, are acting according to the single plan directed against the interests of the Namibian people, Sam Nujoma said.

The United States and Western countries give every assistance and support to the racist regime, SWAPO president said. They are interested in Namibia's uranium, diamonds and other minerals. Meanwhile they have absolutely no concern for the observance of human rights in Namibia and the Republic of South Africa where the population is subjected to violence and is mercilessly exploited. In these conditions the Namibian people under the guidance of its sole authentic representative, SWAPO, will step up the armed struggle to win, Sam Nujoma said. At the same time SWAPO is prepared for new talks with representatives of the Republic of South Africa if these talks create the conditions for holding elections under the United Nations control and for the proclamation of Namibia's independence.

NICARAGUA REPORTS NEW ATTACK BY CIA MERCENARIES

LD172131 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Managua May 17 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government today declared that a new attack was launched by CIA mercenaries from the territory of Costa Rica. A communique circulated here says that frontline settlements Penas Blancas, Pimienta and Bocas de Sapoa were raided.

The communique says that this is a new armed provocation of the CIA for the purpose of frustrating the efforts of the "Contadora Group" that are aimed at easing tension between the two neighbouring countries.

MORE ON ZIMYANIN DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM BRAZIL

PM171403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Brazil 15 May. It was on an official friendly visit to Brazil at the invitation of that country's National Congress.

The delegation consisted of Deputies G.G. Abashidze, V.A. Koptyug, R.I. Kosolapov, Ye. I. Sizenko, P.S. Fedirko, and G.I. Shegada.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.I. Stukalin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

S.B. Telles, Brazilian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS PERUVIAN PREMIER

PM151822 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to Sandro Mariategui Chiappe congratulating him on his appointment as Prime Minister of the Republic of Peru and wishing him success in his activity in that responsible post. The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and constructive cooperation which exist between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Peru will continue to develop to their mutual advantage in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

In a reply telegram, S. Mariategui Chiappe expresses sincere gratitude for the congratulations, and his readiness to spare no efforts in the interests of maintaining the cordial relations that exist between the two countries.

PRAVDA REPORTS ROUTINE POLITBURO MEETING

PM180837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At routine session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has discussed a number of questions connected with the development of the national economy and with the international situation.

The Politburo laid down supplementary measures for the provision of road transportation for agricultural produce during this year's harvest in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Republican and local party, administrative, and economic bodies are instructed to organize positive work in each labor collective for the purpose of ensuring that all available transport is in proper technical order in good time and is effectively used for carrying the harvest to constantly concern themselves with the people engaged in transporting agricultural loads; and to ensure the creation of the necessary conditions for highly productive labor and normal recreation.

Approval was given the tasks elaborated by the USSR Council of Ministers in accordance with the Central Committee Politburo instructions concerning the building of the Caucasus Pass railway, which will make it possible to speed up passenger and freight transportation considerably and to ensure the further progressive development of the productive forces of the Soviet Transcaucasian republics.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the results of the meeting of Comrades Chernenko and Ponomarev with Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, during which they reaffirmed the unity of views of the CPSU and the Portuguese Communist Party on the most important problems of our time and expressed the CPSU's invariable solidarity with the Portuguese Communists' selfless struggle.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of the talks between the Soviet leaders and King Juan Carlos I of Spain. It was noted that the visit to the USSR by the head of the Spanish state would promote better mutual understanding and the further development of relations between the two countries in the interests of peace, detente, and the reduction of international tension.

The meeting discussed the situation that has developed in southern Africa as a result of the support given by the current U.S. Administration to the actions of the Pretoria racists. It was stressed that the USSR continues to come out firmly on the side of Angola, Mozambique, and the other frontline states as well as of the strugglers for the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism and racism.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting adopted decisions on certain other questions of domestic and foreign policy.

TEREBILOV CHAIRS SUPREME COURT SESSION

PM171106 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the USSR Supreme Court elected at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation has been held under the chairmanship of V.I. Terebilov.

The plenum confirmed the composition of the USSR Supreme Court judicial collegiums and the appointment of a plenum secretary.

It examined the question of the practical application by the courts of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "On Further Improving Criminal and Corrective-Labor Legislation." The resolution adopted on this question notes that the new criminal legislation is aimed at further intensifying the struggle against crime, increasing the effectiveness of criminal penalties, and improving the practice of reeducating those convicted.

The resolution stresses the court's duty to impose severe measures of punishment on murderers, speculators, embezzlers of the people's property, habitual offenders, and people who obstinately refuse to lead an honest working life. At the same time, it was pointed out that measures which do not involve imprisonment must be applied more widely to those who have committed acts for the first time which do not present a great social danger.

The plenum also explained that if those placed on probation or given suspended sentences do not justify the trust shown in them and embark on the path of violating public order, or labor discipline, committing party hoologanism, appearing at work intoxicated, failing to carry out their duties without valid reasons, and so forth, they should, on application by a public organization or labor collective or on submmission by an internal affairs organ, be sent to places of imprisonment to serve their sentence.

The plenum discussed the courts' practical application of legislation regulating the labor relations of workers and employees. The adopted resolution points out to the courts that in applying measures aimed at strengthening the law in the sphere of labor relations, they must simultaneously conduct a resolute struggle against drunkards, work absentees, and other production disrupters and react more sharply to administration indulgence toward them.

To prevent instances of unlawful dismissal and transfer to other work, the courts are instructed to strictly observe the legal requirements which make officials who dismiss or transfer someone in manifest breach of the law liable to compensation for the damage caused to an enterprise, establishment, or organization by paying the workers' wages for the time of his enforced absence.

The plenum pointed out that appearing at work intoxicated may be grounds for dismissal whether or not a worker is debarred from working by his condition. Dismissal for absenteeism may ensue if a worker is absent from his work for a whole day or for more than 3 hours.

At the USSR prosecutor general's suggestion, the question of the courts' practice in applying measures of a medical nature was examined. The resolution adopted by the plenum draws the courts' attention to the need for strict execution of the legislation regulating the procedure for applying these measures, and explained a number of provisions relating to its application.

The plenum also examined objections raised by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the USSR prosecutor general in civil and criminal cases. In so doing, the plenum directed court practice toward stepping up the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, and speculation.

The following took part in the plenum's work: USSR Prosectuor General A.M. Rekunkov; USSR Justice Minister V.V. Kravtsov; Internal Affairs Minister V.V. Fedorchuk; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet.

RESOLUTION ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PUBLISHED

PM161529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Further Development of the System of Vocational and Technical Education and the Enhancement of Its Role in the Training of Skilled Worker Cadres."

In the resolution the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers, in accordance with the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools, to ensure the further development and improvement of the vocational and technical education system as the main form of the systematic training of skilled worker cadres and to enhance its role in implementing the transition to universal vocational training of young people.

Emphasis is placed on the need to step up the ideological-political orientation of the training and education process in vocational and technical education establishments and to nurture in students a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, firm materialist ideas, and implacability toward any manifestations of hostile ideology. Each future young worker must be educated as a citizen of the socialist society, a patriot and internationalist, an active builder of communism, and a thrifty master possessing the revolutionary ideology, morality, interests, collectivist mentality, and high standards of labor, behavior, and life that are typical of the working class.

The efforts of engineering teaching collectives and all personnel in vocational and technical education must be aimed at imbuing the students with profound and lasting knowledge and instilling in them modern economic thinking, high standards of professional skill, and a creative attitude to labor. Special attention is drawn to the training of skilled workers to create and operate new technology and automated production processes using computers, robots, microprocessors, and flexible technologies.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to reorganize in 1984 the existing vocational and technical education establishments to form a single type -- secondary vocational and technical schools with the appropriate vocational departments and training periods depending on the educational standard of the student intake.

The secondary vocational and technical schools will train skilled workers with secondary education from among young people who have not completed their secondary schooling, the training period being 3 years as a rule, and from among graduates of secondary general educational schools, for whom there will be differentiated training periods of up to 1 year, depending on their labor training and the complexity of the trades. The secondary vocational and technical schools can form separate groups for young people who are not receiving secondary education for various reasons, branches, and evening (shift) departments, and can also provide retraining courses for worker cadres. The benefits, advantages, and material security conditions previously established in the corresponding vocational and technical education establishments will remain in force for the students and personnel in these vocational and technical schools.

Secondary vocational and technical schools will be created, according to the established procedure, for [na baze] production associations, enterprises, construction sites, and organizations employing 2,000 or more personnel; in rural areas, as a rule, they will be established in each administrative rayon and will form part of the rayon agro-industrial association. Schools may be established for enterprises with fewer employees on the basis of sectoral and interdepartmental cooperation.

The ministries responsible for vocational (vocational and technical) schools training worker cadres have been instructed to complete in 1984-1986 the transfer of these schools to the system of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

It has been deemed necessary to enhance the role of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education in the implementation of a uniform state policy for the training of skilled workers by granting it the right to compile under the established procedure a list of trades in which workers may be trained in all educational establishments and in production facilities, and to lay down a uniform standard, mandatory for all ministries, departments, and other organizations engaged in vocational training, for the curriculum of this training and a procedure for the certification and granting of skill certificates to persons mastering worker trades, and also the right to monitor the observance of demands regarding the training of workers.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, together with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the AUCCTU, and other USSR ministries and departments, have been instructed to draw up and approve in 1984-1985 a list of vocations and specialities for the training of skilled workers in secondary vocational and technical schools, in secondary specialized educational establishments, and directly in production facilities.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, with the participation of the interested ministries and departments, has been told to elaborate in 1985-1987 study plans and programs for special subjects, and on this basis to prepare new textbooks for secondary vocational and technical schools. They must ensure high scientific standards and clarity in the content of each subject of study by eliminating unnecessarily complex or secondary material. They must ensure that the textbooks provide greater continuity in the training and education of students in vocational and technical schools and general educational schools, a polytechnical orientation, and the deeper study of technical, agronomical, and other specialized disciplines revealing the trends and prospects of scientific and technical progress.

They are also told to take measures to raise the standards of general educational training, ensure a firm mastery of the fundamentals of science, and improve the quality of students' knowledge in conformity with the uniform demands made on general secondary education, and to establish closer links between the teaching of general education subjects and the vocation in which the students are being trained. Taking into account students' interests, optional and study-circle classes should be introduced and laboratory work and independent work should be more widely practiced. Special attention must be paid to comprehensive pedagogical support for the training and education process and the creation of teaching method textbooks and teaching aids. Textbooks for students on general education subjects which reflect the vocational training curriculum for the appropriate groups of trades must be formulated.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and ministries and departments have been instructed to raise the standard of students' vocational training, especially their production instruction. They must seek to combine instruction more deeply and more fully with productive labor by students and practice more widely production training in the production of useful output and the performance of complex operations, as a rule, on orders from the base enterprises. They must ensure that students firmly master practical skills and the ability to make efficient use of new equipment and technology and the experience of production innovators.

The production training and production practice of vocational and technical school students must be conducted in the best teams and links under the leadership of production frontrankers and innovators, labor veterans, and experienced mentors. The responsibility of leaders of enterprises, institutions, and organizations for conducting the production training of vocational and technical school students must be enhanced.

It is established that students from vocational and technical education establishments will not be included in the roster of enterprises and organization personnel during the period of their production training. Permission is given to pay students from secondary vocational and technical schools no less than 50 percent of the sums earned by them during the period of their production training and production practice. Payments for exceeding the output norms and bonus payments can be made to students spending their production practice period in teams directly engaged in production.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have ordered the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers to make provision in the draft 5-year and annual plans for economic and social development for a gradual increase (to approximately double the present level in the long term) in the admission of people who have not completed their secondary schooling to secondary vocational and technical schools, taking into account the national economy's needs for worker cadres and the specific features of individual regions, cities, and rural areas.

To this end it is necessary to comprehensively strengthen the teaching-material base of secondary vocational and technical schools, enhance their prestige, and improve the teaching and educational process and the quality of the general education and vocational training of future young workers. Special attention must be paid to organizing the vocational guidance of young people. Vocational and technical education organs must expand their ties with the general educational schools, labor collectives, and parents. Base enterprises must play an active part in providing students for vocational and technical education establishments. The necessary conditions must be created for graduates of secondary vocational and technical schools to improve their qualifications and continue their education.

The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the editorial offices of newspapers and journals have been instructed to publicize systematically in the press and on television and radio the work experience of the best pedagogical collectives of vocational and technical education establishments, base enterprises, and young workers who have graduated from the schools.

USSR ministries and departments, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and union republic councils of ministers have been ordered to implement measures to strengthen the teaching-material base of vocational and technical education establishments, and appropriate targets have been set for 1986-1990. The construction of the planned secondary vocational and technical schools must take place simultaneously with the construction of new enterprises and facilities and the expansion of existing ones, and priority must be given to their commissioning.

USSR ministries and departments have been told to expand the practice of handing over to union republic councils of ministers, under the system of shared [dolevoy] participation, the quotas for capital investment and construction and installation work for the construction, modernization, and retooling of vocational and technical education facilities. Targets for their commissioning will be assigned to local ispolkoms as part of the plan for the construction of social and consumer service projects.

When drawing up plans for material and technical supplies to enterprises and organizations, ministries and departments must make provision for supplying secondary vocational and technical schools with modern equipment, machines, mechanisms, means of transportation, agricultural and land reclamation equipment, measuring, cutting, and other tools, fuels, and lubricants as requested by vocational and technical education organs and base enterprises.

Base enterprises and organizations have been instructed to ensure the maintenance of the premises and equipment of secondary vocational and technical schools, set up the training shops and sections necessary for the training of students, and provide material and technical support for workshops at these schools.

The special attention of union republic councils of ministers, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture has been drawn to the further development and rational siting of the network of secondary vocational and technical schools, the better training of skilled cadres for sectors of the agro-industrial complex, the creation of the necessary working, living, and leisure conditions for graduates from vocational and technical schools, and their stabilization in agricultural production. Targets have been set for 1986-1990 regarding the allocation of land to secondary vocational and technical schools training cadres for agricultural production in order to enable them to set up new training farms and expand existing ones, and the allocation of tractors, combines, trucks, buses, land reclamation machinery, and machine tool equipment. A procedure has been established for these schools so that land reclamation and amelioration work financed by state capital investments can be carried out at training farms.

Union republic councils of ministers, in coordination with the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, must, as of 1985, plan the training of skilled worker cadres in the main agricultural production vocations at vocational and technical education establishments.

Additional benefits are instituted for the personnel of secondary vocational and technical schools training agricultural production cadres regarding the acquisition of prefabricated home components, construction materials, and equipment for individual housing construction. Training farms are permitted to sell their meat, milk, eggs, and other produce to the personnel of these schools at state retail prices.

Sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are permitted, and kolkhozes are recommended, to pay graduates of secondary vocational and technical schools engaged for permanent work on the farms a R500 single-payment grant for setting up home. Persons who have worked for less than 3 years and whose employment has been terminated either at their own request (without valid cause) or because of breaches of labor discipline must repay the grant in full.

The norms for expenditure on nutrition established for students at boarding schools will be extended in 1986 to students at secondary vocational and technical schools living away from home.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and vocational and technical education organs in the union republics, together with ministries and departments and the leaders of enterprises, construction sites, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes, have been told to recruit more widely production specialists, youth mentors, and labor veterans and frontrankers to work with students at secondary vocational and technical schools and to encourage in every possible way the initiative of highly skilled workers who switch to work as production training foremen in vocational and technical education establishments.

They must organize the retraining of people who have transferred to schools as production training foremen at the All-Union Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Workers and Specialists in Vocational and Technical Education and at the republic insitutes for improving the qualifications of engineering-pedagogical workers and their branches. They must focus the attention of students at these education establishments on the study of pedagogical science and psychology and the mastering of the latest achievements of production sectors and the methods for the production training and education of students.

The USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and ministries and departments have been told to raise the efficiency of scientific research on topical problems of vocational and technical education. They must implement measures for the further development of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences Department of the Pedagogics and Psychology of Vocational and Technical Education.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education has been told to implement measures to improve the style and methods of leadership of the system of vocational and technical education and enhance the responsibility, initiative, and efficiency of cadres in fulfilling the tasks assigned to vocational schools. It must pay greater attention to the questions of the management of vocational and technical education establishments and especially the improvement of organizational-pedagogical work in secondary vocational and technical schools, the scientific organization of the labor of engineering-pedagogical workers, and the monitoring of theoretical and production instruction.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, together with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU, must within 3 months elaborate and submit for approval by the USSR Council of Ministers statutes on secondary vocational and technical schools and the base enterprises (associations, organizations) of secondary vocational and technical schools.

The Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and ispolkoms, when drawing up integrated plans for posting the current year's students with incomplete secondary education and secondary general education, must make provision (taking into account vocational guidance measures) for the admission of students to secondary vocational and technical schools in accordance with the approved admission plans. They must monitor the fulfillment of these plans. They must effectively influence the progress of construction and the timely commissioning of vocational and technical education projects for the start of the school year. They must assist in staffing the schools with cadres, show constant concern for improving the working and living conditions of workers in vocational and technical education establishments, and provide them with housing on a priority basis. They must seek to improve the quality of instruction, education, and cultural and consumer services for students and to stabilize graduates from secondary vocational and technical schools in production.

Trade union central committees and councils and the labor collectives of base enterprises must play an active part in raising the quality of the training and education of skilled workers, step up the monitoring of the placement and utilization of graduates from vocational and technical schools in strict accordance with their vocational and qualifications, and improve the organization of socialist competition in collectives of students and engineering-pedagogical workers. Plans for economic and social development and collective contracts must make provision for measures to strengthen the material and technical base of vocational and technical education establishments, improve conditions for students' training, labor, life, leisure, and recuperation, and develop in them an interest in technical and artistic creativity.

The resolution notes the need to enhance the role of students' trade union organizations in molding socially active working people and educating them in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the working class.

The All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, the union republic Komsomol central committees, and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms have been instructed to step up their patronage of vocational and technical education establishments and actively help the schools. They must enhance the responsibility of students' Komsomol organizations for active participation in the ideological-political education of students, for nurturing lofty moral qualities in them, for the results of study, and for the observance of study and labor discipline.

The resolution emphasizes that the union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms must enhance by all means the prestige of the system of vocational and technical education and step up the monitoring of the activity of ministries, departments, base enterprises, vocational and technical education organs and secondary vocational and technical education schools to expand and improve the training and communist education of skilled workers, improve the leadership of schools' primary party organizations, and reinforce them with Communists experienced in training and education work, paying special attention to strengthening the party stratum among production training foremen and teachers of social disciplines.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT TEACHER TRAINING RESOLUTION

PM161541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures To Improve the Training and Raise the Qualifications of Teaching Cadres in the System of Education and Vocational and Technical Education and To Improve Their Working and Living Conditions."

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have ordered the union republic Communist Party central committees, the party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the ministries and departments with general educational schools and higher, secondary specialized, or vocational and technical education establishments under their jurisdiction:

To ensure the better training and higher qualifications of teaching cadres in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Basic Guidelines for Reform of the General Educational and Vocational Schools;

To concentrate the efforts of teaching collectives and of party organizations in higher and secondary specialized education establishments training cadres for the system of national and vocational and technical education to comprehensively raise the standards of the ideological and professional training of specialists and educate them as active champions of party policy and people with a high sense of civic duty, a love of work, moral purity, and wide knowledge and culture;

To step up the training of future teachers (lecturers) and production training foremen in solving the tasks of strengthening the ties between school and life and combining instruction with productive labor.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the union republic councils of ministers have been instructed:

To ensure a more profound ideological-political training of students in teacher training institutes and the teacher training sections (faculties) of universities and the expansion of their instruction in Marxist-Leninist ethics and aesthetics;

To give special attention to the instruction of graduates from teacher training establishments in the fundamentals of modern production and the methods of organizing the polytechnical and labor instruction and education, socially beneficial productive labor, and vocational orientation of students;

To improve considerably the psychological, pedagogical, and methodological training of teachers (lecturers) and production training foremen, arm them with effective forms and habits of educational activity in students' collectives, class leadership, and organization of Komsomol and Young Pioneer work, and enhance the role of general theoretical and specialized departments in nurturing good teaching habits among them;

To introduce teaching practice for students in teacher training institutes and teacher training departments (faculties) in universities from the first through fourth (fifth) years of study.

To attach to every education establishment training teachers (lecturers) and production training foremen general educational schools, secondary specialized and vocational and technical education establishments, and extramural institutions as base institutions for organizing teaching practice and other teacher training work;

To expand the instruction of students in teacher training institutes and teacher training departments (faculties) in universities in the subject "Vocational Orientation of School Pupils';

To revise accordingly the study plans and programs of education establishments training teachers (lecturers) and production training foremen.

In order to comply with the resolution, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the union republic councils of ministers must:

Improve the planning of the training and posting of teaching cadres in the system of education and vocational and technical education, as well as their utilization;

Expand the training of teachers (lecturers) and educators with a view to raising the admission of students in teacher training institutes by 1990 to 200,000-225,000, with up to 135,000-150,000 students in full-time [dnevnyy] study, and the admission of students to teacher training schools to 160,000-165,000, with up to 145,000 students in full-time study;

Give special attention to the expansion of training of teaching cadres for Siberia, the Far East, the Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan, and other regions with intensively developing production forces;

Organize additional teacher training departments (faculties) in several universities and increase the number of graduates from these departments joining general educational schools and vocational and technical education establishments in 1986-1990 with due consideration for the need for teaching cadres;

Implement measures for the further development of engineering training in the country and ensure the rational location of the network of engineering training faculties (sections) of VUZes, the consolidation of their teaching materials base, and the expansion of the specialist training curriculum;

And implement the gradual transition of teacher training institutes to a 5-year study term in the specialized fields of "Russian Language and Literature," "Native Language and Literature," "History," "Mathematics," "Physics," and "General Technical Subjects and Labor."

It is deemed necessary to ensure further improvement in higher teacher training without detachment from production as one of the effective ways for the training and for improving the qualifications of teachers (lecturers) and production training foremen.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, the USSR Ministry of Education, and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education are instructed to increase the number of elementary school teachers and other workers with secondary teacher training education working in the instruction and education of children who are admitted to correspondence and evening courses at teacher training institutes, organizing special groups for them with reduced terms of study. On recommendation from the organs of national and vocational and technical education, teachers (lecturers), educators, and production training foremen with secondary teacher training education and no less than 1 year of service in teaching work will be admitted, on the basis of the results of interviews and without having to pass entrance examinations, to study in the relevant specialized field, without detachment from production, at VUZes providing training for teachers (lecturers) and production training foremen.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Ministry of Education, and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, jointly with the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, are requested:

To improve the selection of young people for study in VUZes providing training for teachers (lecturers) and production training foremen; to provide benefits for persons admitted to study at these education establishments on the recommendation of teaching councils at schools and secondary vocational and technical schools, labor collectives, and Komsomol committees; to expand the practice of targeted admission to teacher training VUZes on recommendations from local organs of national and vocational and technical education.

To take steps for the wider admission of young men to teacher training VUZes.

It is laid down that, as a rule, admission to study in engineering-training fields at VUZes will be from among graduates of secondary vocational and technical schools or from among young workers or rural youth having acquired production specialization and a leaning toward teaching work.

The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must:

Implement a range of measures to strengthen the professional and tutorial staff of teacher training VUZes with qualified cadres and create conditions there for the development of scientific research work.

Ensure jointly with the USSR Council of Minister Higher Certification Commission further improvement in the training and certification of scientific-training cadres for the above-mentioned education establishments, making provision for expanding the network of specialized councils for awarding scientific degrees in specialized psychological teaching fields.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Ministry of Education, and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, jointly with the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance, have been instructed to examine the questions of: reducing as of 1986 the norms for arriving at the total numbers of professional and tutorial staff in teacher training VUZes, crediting workers in teacher training VUZes with scientific-training service time with respect to the time spent by them in leading and teaching work at general education schools, secondary specialized and vocational and technical education establishments, and national education organs.

Starting in the 1986-1987 school year, the students in teacher training (including engineering-training) institutes, teacher training departments (faculties) in universities, and students at teacher training schools will qualify for stipend grants as established in Resolution 755, dated 18 October 1971, by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for students and pupils in mining, metallurgical, petroleum, and forestry specialized fields.

Permission is given to pay students from teacher training schools, during the period of teaching practice, a salary at the place where they are practicing regardless of whether they are receiving stipends.

With a view to further improving the work on retraining and improving the qualifications of teaching cadres and creating conditions for the constant self-education of teachers (lecturers), the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education are instructed: to ensure the development of teacher retraining institutes as centers for scientific-methodological work with teaching cadres, for enhancing their professional skills, and for summing up and disseminating the leading experience; to establish the appropriate departments in these institutes; to reform the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences Institute for Improving the Qualification of Lecturers in Pedagogical Subjects at Universities and Pedagogical VUZes into the All-Union Institute for Retraining and Improving the Qualification of Scientific-Pedagogical and Leading Cadres in National Education under that academy; to ensure improvements in the certification of teachers and other teaching workers by stepping up its role as an incentive for the constant improvement of their qualifications, teaching skills, and creative initiative.

The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences are recommended to draft instruction curricula and programs for improving the qualifications of public education workers in accordance with the increased requirements in the field of the instruction and communist education of pupils and students and to take measures to provide educational establishments within the system for raising cadres' qualifications with the necessary training method aids and to improve more actively the methods of work on improving the qualifications of public education workers and retraining them.

Some 225 N.K. Krupskaya Prizes awarded annually by the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have been instituted for the most outstanding teachers and other teaching workers in general educational schools, vocational and technical educational establishments, and teacher training schools.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education are instructed to take measures to form and train a reserve of leading cadres for general education schools, vocational and technical education establishments, and teacher training schools; and to transform the university and teacher training institute faculties for improving the qualification of secondary general education schools into faculties for training and improving the qualifications of public education organizers.

For people enrolled in the reserve, a 3-month period of instruction in institutes for improving teachers' qualifications and at the above-mentioned faculties is stipulated. The material security procedure envisaged by the USSR Council of Ministers 27 December 1968 Resolution 1035 extends to them for their period of instruction.

The union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, the krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms, and the trade union councils and committees must display constant concern for the rational use and retention of teacher cadres and the improvement of their working and daily living conditions, take steps to improve the activity of the educational workers centers and teachers centers and strengthen their material base; expand the network of these institutions so that there are educational worker centers in every oblast center; allocate housing on a priority basis to teachers and other teaching workers in general educational schools and vocational and technical educational establishments, and develop cooperative construction more widely for them; and provide teaching workers in rural areas and workers settlements with credits for the individual construction of homes and supply them with the necessary construction materials for the purpose.

Sovkhozes are authorized and kolkhozes recommended to sell food to teaching workers in rural areas at state retail prices through the plan for state purchases of agricultural output.

The USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the union republic councils of ministers are instructed to improve medical services for teaching workers; to develop more widely, in conjunction with the AUCCTU, the practice of providing health and medical treatment for teaching workers in preventive clinics during the period in which they are being retrained or are improving their qualifications; and to develop by every means the network of these clinics attached to higher teacher training establishments and institutes for improving teachers' qualifications.

The AUCCTU will take measures to improve sanatorium and resort services for teachers (lecturers) and industrial training foremen during their summer vacation period.

The leaders and trade union organizations at base production enterprises attached to general educational schools and vocational and technical education establishments are recommended to earmark for teachers (lecturers) and production training foremen travel vouchers to sanatoriums and preventive clinics, boarding houses, and leisure centers and to register them at departmental medical institutions.

The All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, the union republic Komsomol central committees, and the Komsomol kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must improve the standard of work with young teachers, render them every assistance in their ideological and political growth and vocational formation, and in their enrichment with knowledge and leading teaching experience; persistently seek to enhance the role of Komsomol committees and the Komsomol organizations of teachers and engineering teaching workers in creating favorable conditions for young teachers' work, daily routine, and comprehensive spiritual and physical development, and help to keep them at the place to which they are assigned, especially in rural educational establishments.

The resolution obliges the union republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to step up their attention to the education and political and spiritual growth of teacher cadres, the in-depth study of Marxist-Leninist theory, the CPSU's policy, and topical problems of communist education by teachers (lecturers), production training foremen, and other public education workers, and to their mastering of the methods of active struggle to establish Marxist-Leninist ideology and the socialist way of life.

They must provide regular, prompt information for teacher cadres on questions of the country's domestic life and the international situation. They must provide teachers (lecturers) and production training between foremen in general educational schools and vocational and technical education establishments with the opportunity to receive priority in acquiring political and popular scientific literature and fiction and for preferential subscription to periodicals. They must enhance in every way the role of the educational establishment primary party organizations and of teachers (lecturers) who are Communists in implementing party decisions, rallying and consolidating teacher collectives, creating a healthy moral and psychological climate in them, and improving every teacher's organization and increasing his personal responsibility for the results of his work; and they must take measures to reinforce the educational establishment party organizations by admitting to the CPSU ranks the best teachers (lecturers), educators, and production training foremen. They must regularly analyze questions of the work of public and vocational and technical education institutions.

SERIES OF ARTICLES HITS EMIGRE GROUP NTS

PM170912 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 4, 5, and 6 May 1984 publishes a series of articles by V. Grinin under the heading "Lazar's' Last Song" describing the activities of the emigre people's labor alliance (NTS), "an anti-Soviet organization with its roots in the White Guard underground."

The first article, 3,000 words long published on page 3, gives an account of the unsuccessful attempt by NTS agent (Andrey Vest), known as Robert, to recruit two young Leningraders as agents and describes the activities of (Aleks Milits), the Stockholm correspondent of the NTS publication POSEV, and his attempts to win the confidence of Soviet sailors.

The second article, 3,500 words, published 5 May on pages 3 qnd 4, lists the names of several young French and Belgian citizens enlisted as NTS couriers on tourist trips to the Soviet Union, and describes a "talk" with Soviet journalists in which British tourist Edward (Chik) tells how he prepared to smuggle NTS literature into the USSR. The final section of the article describes attempts made by other young Westerners acting as NTS agents to establish contact with Soviet citizens.

The third, 3,000-word article published 6 May on page 3, names three NTS recruits in the Soviet Union: Rostislav Yevdokimov, Vyacheslav Dolinin, and Boris Manilovich. It points out that their "moral degradation was the soil in which the seeds of betrayal grew" and claims that "among young people one still encounters cases of delayed civic development and political naivete, dependence, and reluctance to work. It is these 'heroes' who are in our enemies' sights."

The article goes on to name three NTS staffers in the West: Pasquale (Ponts), who, it is claimed, has links with Italian neofascists; Ariadna Shirinkina, who "served in Hitler's counterintelligence in occupied Bryansk and Orel" during the war; and Svetlana, also known as Olga, who, the article claims, has made racist attacks on third world immigrants in France.

Finally, the article notes that NTS "has changed masters on many occasions during its existence" and claims that it is now financed by the CIA.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 8 May publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Postcript to an Article Already Printed" and the heading "'Lazar's Last Song," a 1,200-word account by V. Grinin of attempts to telephone NTS agents in Stockholm, Frankfurt, London, and Paris and of their unfavorable response to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's questions.

OBSERVER DISCUSSES RAILROAD SHIPMENT PROBLEMS

PM171001 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Vitaliy Avdevich "Economic Review": "Transport and Production"]

[Text] There has been a marked improvement in railroad transport work of late. The railroads are now more orderly and better organized. The first 4 months of the year saw a 6.5-hour acceleration in car turnaround time. This positive trend continues. Since the beginning of the year more than 13 million tons of above-plan freight has been shipped, which has made the production tempo more even at many enterprises and construction sites. But, as economic practice shows, the problem of the reliability of transport services remains very acute.

"The enterprise is still waiting for more than 500 cars on the Oktyabrskaya line," a telegram from V. Kortun, deputy director of Novgorod's "Azot" association said. "Around 50,000 tons of mineral fertilizers have piled up in warehouses." "A shortage of platform cars," A. Zarubin, director of the Altay tractor plant, reports, "is holding up the shipment of 750 tractors." "We have been forced to stop production," a telex from F. Kislukha, director of the Savinskiy cement plant, said. "Please send the scheduled rolling stock immediately." There have been many similar alarm signals from local organizations. What is the cause? Why does the "car shortage" persist? According to specialists, it is primarily due to inefficient utilization of transport facilities.

Cars are still standing idle for long periods at railroad freight stations and in plant and factory sidings. The facts show that in the last quarter one-third of the cars were standing idle for longer than the prescribed period at enterprises of the RSFSR All-Union Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture, RSFSR Potrebsoyuz, the RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Procurements... Bad economic organization led to the unavailability of more than 217,000 freightcars. The very cars Novogorod's "Azot" association, the Altay tractor plant and the Savinskiy cement plant so badly needed... It is reckoned that nearly 12 million tons of freight could have been shipped on the "lost trains." There we have a link: a negligent attitude to transport in one plant hinders work at another... In the past months industrial and agricultural enterprises have paid railroads [the equivalent of] a fine amounting to R76 million. Money that could have been spent on developing sidings, equipping them with material-handling gear, and mechanizing them. The freightcars would then not have had to hang around waiting to be unloaded, and there would have been no need for financial penalties.

It is characteristic that every year all ministries and departments elaborate measures on reequipping plant and factory auxiliary facilities. But in practice the decisions they take are at best only half implemented. Why? The fact is that neither the fines themselves, nor the size of the fines affect enterprises' economic prosperity: the money simply moves from one state pocket to another. According to specialists at the USSR Gosplan complex Transportation Problems Institute, financial penalties in cases where freightcars stand idle for too long will be effective only if the fine becomes part of the prime cost of the product.

Rationalization of shipments is an even bigger reserve. Consider the following instance: every year the railroads spend 24 days doing pointless work carrying out repeat trips, crosshauls and other excessively long journeys. Transport workers annually ship more than 1 million tons of ferroconcrete articles from the North Causasus economic region, for example, to a variety of destinations. And they ship back precisely the same amount of products to the... North Caucasus from other krays and oblasts.

Every day trains travel from Novokuznetsk to Magnitogorsk carrying iron ore concentrate. The same product -- only in the opposite direction -- comes to Novokuznetsk from Tobol. The points are not close: the unnecessary trips run into thousands of kilometers and, what is more, on the busiest lines. The list of superfluous journeys is a long one. Over 1,000 electric and diesel locomotives and around 70,000 freightcars are involved in totally unnecessary trips. The pointless trundling from region to region costs the national economy nearly R1 billion.

What is being done to eliminate pointless journeys? The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab and the Ministry of Railways elaborate dozens of measures every year and issue strict instructions prohibiting crosshauls and excessively long journeys. But one set of uneconomical trips is replaced by another. The total number remains effectively the same. Why does this happen? Is it because the USSR Gosplan interdepartmental commission on the rationalization of shipments is sorting out individual problems but is failing to solve the problem as a whole? The choice of route is made by the customer, not by the transport men. The customer puts in the request and approves it as well. On the basis of his own departmental interests, of course. For instance, for ages the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has been manufacturing ferroconcrete slabs at a plant in Divnogorsk (Krasnoyarsk Kray). The finished articles are then taken 2,500 km to Sverdlovsk Oblast. Yet the production of similar slabs has been set up by the Ministry of Transport Construction in the Urals city of Orsk. And where do they go then? To Krasnoyarsk Kray.

All the leaders of the two departments have to do is to ensure that the ministry on the spot gives its products to the other ministry, thus saving R160,000. Remember that the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Improve the Work of Railroad Transport and Ensure its Comprehensive Development in 1981-1985" says in part, that USSR ministries and departments must envisage exchanges of identical products irrespective of the affiliation of the enterprises manufacturing them. But this important requirement is not being put into practice because it has not been reinforced by effective organizational measures. What does this mean? As I have said, the producers themselves are currently handling the distribution of mass products -- ferroconcrete, sand, rubble, and gravel. Their autonomy is the real reason for the occurrence of thousands and thousands of crosshauls. Why? The transport workers propose the centralization of construction products distribution in the hands of USSR Gossnab organs such as the Main Administration for Supply and Sales of Ferroconcrete and the Main Administration for Supply and Sales of Nonmetalliferous Materials. But the planning and supply and sales organs allege that it is difficult to overcome resistance and to align the positions of the different departments. Of course, this does present certain difficulties, but it is necessary to act on the basis of state rather than sector interests.

It would seem to be time to use economic levers to accelerate the organizational restructuring. Every year the national economy loses around R1 billion because of unnecessary shipments. What kind of losses are sustained by the ministries and departments abusing ultralong hauls and crosshauls? None. For that reason they are not bothered about finding rational routes. They have no need of them because the existing system of delivery payments is such that no matter how much a sector spends on delivering products, it will be approved in the annual results. So why try to save money if there is no shortage of it at any ministry or department? This system would appear to contradict the policy of improving transport efficiency. It would be a good idea to limit ministries' transport expenditure.

Interesting experience has been accumulated in the fraternal countries.

In the GDR, for example, all departments and organizations are given quarterly limits on freight delivery and targets for reducing transport costs. As a result, the volume of shipments has been reduced by 13.5 percent in 2 years and many freightcars have become available.

Three years ago the complex Transportation Problems Institute and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Transportation elaborated and sent to the USSR Gosplan methods of planning and recording transport expenditure. But as yet there have been no decisions and no changes. This is all the more perplexing in view of the fact that the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery in transport instructs the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee on Prices, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR Central Statistical Administration to organize, starting in 1985, the recording and planning of transport costs in the national economy. There is not much time left. Can one hope that the method will be introduced next January? There has been no definite answer to this question. In conversations with staff of the USSR Gosplan Finance, Costs, and Prices Department, for example, one keeps hearing references to the complexity of the problem, to the fact that there is little information available on it, that yet more time is needed to check whether the new indicator will restrict enterprises' independence, and so forth. Sure, the problem is not easy. But this is no excuse for the delay in solving it.

As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, there are more reserves and unexplored possibilities in transport than anywhere else, and they can be rapidly brought into play. This applies above all to stopping unnecessary freight shipments. The judicious siting of production units, production sharing and specialization will create conditions for the elimination of many unnecessary cross-hauls which are a burden on our economy.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS FUEL SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD180916 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1415 GMT on 16 May on its first program broadcasts a 30-minute panel discussion on viewer response to an earlier program entitled "Save Fuel." The discussion is moderated by Vladimir Pavlovich Karpunenkov, deputy head of the transportation department of the State Planning Committee. Participating are Semen Spiridonovich Kolmakov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products; Vladimir Fedorovich Vasilyev, head of the Mainz Administration for Motor Vehicle Transportation of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Sovtsov, head of the Main Planning and Economic Administration of the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transportation; and Pavel Grigoryevich Grankin, truck driver from the No 3 motor combine of Glavmosavtotrans.

Karpunenkov opens the discussion by referring to the great interest shown in the first "Save Fuel" television program. He recalls that at the February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Chernenko noted the importance of links with the masses in party work; now the participants in today's program will reply to questions posed in viewers' letters. He says most of the letters received deal with issues concerning the need to improve the work of refuelling stations and the provision of better equipment for them. The discussion is taken up by Kolmakov:

In particular, the resolution [no indication of which resolution] determines that by 1987 we must have a specialized network in our country amounting to 3,000 refuelling points for providing services to individual owners for cash, and that this is to be done through allocating vehicle refuelling stations that are already operating, through the construction of new vehicle refuelling stations, through the production of container-sized and small-sized vehicle refuelling stations. The resolution defines a program for introducing over the next few years a refuelling system which will greatly simplify the refuelling equipment itself and the supervision of refuelling operations in 11 of our country's cities. This year we hope to see this new refuelling system in Tallin, Riga, and even in Moscow. Apparently, we shall have the first experimental installation." Kolmakov says: "The driver receives a magnetic card on which his motor-transport undertaking, his vehicle, and the type of fuel which he is to receive are encoded. There is a very direct supervision, immediate supervision, of the actual refuelling operation, because the station is not merely carrying out refuelling with gasoline; by means of a particular electronic control and supervision system a signal is sent immediately to a computer: which vehicle, from which motor-transport undertaking, and how much it has received."

Kolmakov goes on to say that the credit card system encourages a more thrifty use of oil products. "Channels through which they can leak toward purposes for which they are not intended are closed. Control is strengthened. There is one interesting point: we say we must create conditions for individual owners to be able increasingly to acquire gasoline by legitimate means. This is in conditions where in practice total gasoline resources are not going to be increased because, as you know, the production and refining of oil have practically been stabilized. So it is possible to cover this demand, this additional demand, to satisfy the needs of the working people only through intensified economies of gasoline in its production and consumption."

At this point the discussion is resumed by Sovtsov, who says many letters have been received -- and justifiably so -- about the considerable delays faced by vehicles at filling stations, delays which frequently result from artificial restrictions on the quantities allowed on refuelling. Karpunenkov, too, picks up several letters about the irrational way in which gasoline coupons are issued. In reply, Kolmakov says no doubt restrictions on refuelling are introduced in general in connection with particular difficulties as far as the availability of fuel and lubricants is concerned. He says: "I think there are two sides here: first, the managements of motor transportation undertakings limit the issue of coupons, evidently without making this commensurate with the task allotted -- that is one question. The second is, when the driver has coupons but he arrives at the filling station where either there's a sign hanging up or they simply tell him that they'll give him no more than 20 or 40 liters." Kolmakov continues: "It seems to me that restrictions that sometimes take place on refuelling against coupons which have been issued -- well, literally in the very recent past, at the end of September 1983, at the end of December 1983, at the end of March 1983, we were sometimes compelled to bring in restrictions of this kind in so far as we were trying -- there was an attempt -- at the end of the quarters, at the end of the year, to take gasoline out of our filling stations by whatever means for the reason that -- as the expression often goes -- coupons were disappearing. But coupons do not disappear, you understand -- the coupons remain at the motor undertaking and the gasoline remains with the state."

Karpunenkov then says that this is clear. Sovtsov says it is understood that there are difficulties with fuel and that it sometimes has to be restricted. He goes on: "But things have to be done sensibly in this direction. We carry out centralized intercity transportation of goods with heavy vehicles, large-capacity vehicles, covering distances of up to 1,000 and 1,500 kilometers, and you limit the refuelling of these vehicles to 20 liters. This means the driver must fill up 10-15 times along his route, or carry his fuel with him. But this is not sensible: they need so much fuel it cannot be restricted. Our request is have a look, try to find a solution." For his part, Kolmakov says this is not an overall picture. When special campaigns are being held connected with the transportation of vegetables and perishable produce we simply have to create favorable conditions for the transportation. Vasilyev, the Moscow Gorispolkom transport official, explains how he copes with seasonal requirements:

"When we really are holding some kind of campaign we reach agreement with the committee, the committee delivers a certain quantity of fuel to the route, we run along these routes without delay, and you know that a particular group of vehicles is operating. But there is a more everyday type of question, so to speak: the fact is that vehicles being used for intercity transportation run every day. This is their work, it is not a campaign, it is everyday work, round the clock." Vasilyev goes on: "If in some areas there are difficulties with fuel -- it hasn't been delivered or there is some other difficulty -- then there should be some clear understanding between the ministry and the committee on the regulations on the work of these vehicles. That is where the issue lies."

Kolmakov then says: "I can only add that it is a pity that this question has only arisen on television and that up till now departments like those looking after oil supply, oil-product supply and transportation have not sat down at a round table and have not examined these proposals."

The discussion then turns to the responsibility of motor transport undertakings themselves to supply fuel. Kolmakov says that where a motor transport undertaking has 250 vehicles it is obliged to have its own refulling point.

Truck driver Grankin says they have their own filling facilities at the No 3 combine where he works, and that this is excellent. But the combine has a third unit located near Teplyy Stan where there are no filling facilities. Grankin says he has raised this issue with the management. There are drivers who have to go from Vnukovo to Bykovo to refuel. Could not this problem be solved by sending a road-tanker? There are only Ikarus vehicles there and they use diesel fuel: it's simple. Why isn't this issue being solved?

In reply to this question, Vasilyev says the problem is that the Moscow territorial administration -- the administration under which the No 3 combine comes -- has very few such tankers. Ordinary gasoline tankers cannot be used because they are not fitted with refuelling equipment. Kolmakov says this means that the burden on those filling stations which serve state transport is increased as a consequence. Therefore, motor transportation enterprises must not simply wait and talk about long-term prospects; they must develop this system. Economists have calculated, Kolmakov says, that given an average distance of 2 kilometers between filling station and vehicle garage or parking place, in the Russian Federation alone covering this useless run consumes about 1 million metric tons of oil products. Vasilyev refers to the fact that the Moscow administration is closing service stations for state vehicles in the city and handing them over to the service of the population.

Vasilyev then says: "It seems to me that it will be necessary to think about this question more seriously, because this might lead to unpleasant, negative consequences from the viewpoint of supplying the state vehicles that operate in the city." Karpunenkov says the problem of on-site refuelling facilities is necessarily more difficult in small undertakings than in large ones, and quotes a letter from a Murmansk driver about the difficulties and shortcomings of the small motor transportation enterprise. He goes on: "The government resolution which we are talking about today provides directly and extends the right to local administrative and party organs to solve this task, in eliminating small motor transportation undertakings and transferring these vehicles and everything else they have -- garages, basic equipment -- to the public transportation system. This is economically justified; it has been tested and it is a task that stems from the decisions of party congresses, including the 26th congress, in order to give priority development in public transportation to major undertakings, while small undertakings have to become obsolete."

In answer to a viewer's letter about pay for transportation workers, Grankin says that from 1 January a team system has been in operation at his enterprise.

Sovtsov then says: "I must say in general that our viewers have very shrewdly and accurately noted how acute are individual issues concerning the functioning of road transporation. One of the acute issues, undoubtedly, is the system of pay in the transportation industry. At 10 enterprises of the ministry, an experiment is under way in this field. What is the essence of this experiment? Well, the aims and tasks are clear. The levers must be sought. Above all, our efforts are directed at solving the issues of pay. Let's face it, the present system of pay, and this is accurately noted by many comrades in their letters -- a system in which accountability is based on the volume of freight transported, on freight turnover -- does not -- under certain circumstances, of course -- exclude the possibility of false uprating of these indices. At the enterprises we are talking about, the drivers, the pay of drivers, and, essentially, the pay of all workers of the enterprise, is no longer linked with these indices. In other words, the system of pay which exists on our buses has been adopted. It is a system of bonus payments by time -- that is, bonuses are paid for high-quality performance of tasks, for high-quality, high-class work and skill. But the enterprise supposedly continues to be responsible for the overall indices -- volumes and freight turnover. What is at issue is that the interests of the enterprise as a whole and the interests of the bulk of workers do not coincide. We must introduce new indicators at these enterprises to reflect accountability. We are still working on it, but for the moment we have introduced vehicle-ton-hours for our clients, for the enterprise, for the driver, all treated the same." Sovtsov then notes the value of proposals sent in by workers.

Vasilyev discusses the benefits of planned centralization in operation in the Moscow area.

Sovtsov replies to viewers about time wasted on loading and unloading operations. He says 75 percent of loading and unloading operations have been mechanized in road haulage: but if you exclude "inert" or liquid cargo transported in dump-truck or tankers, the remainder -- national-economy freight, foodstuffs and so on -- has, at best, been mechanized only by about 50 percent. In recent years, the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transportation has set up 29 "mechanization depots and columns". More than 4,000 pieces of machinery have been dispatched to set up these depots, although much work remains considering that the ministry serves more than 120,000 enterprises and organizations. It must also be admitted that it is rerealistic to equip every retail point with loading and unloading equipment. The latter should thus be fitted to a larger proportion of vehicles.

Karpunenkov concludes the discussion by noting the importance of an "integrated" approach to road haulage, and recalls some points of a recent decision on haulage, saying that the State Planning Committee and other organizations are busy tackling the problems it raised.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY PRODUCTION INCREASES

LD171723 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 17 May 84

[Summary] Moscow, 17 May (TASS) -- In the first quarter of this year the production of electrical energy in the USSR rose by seven percent compared with the same period last year, the country's Central Statistical Administration has announced. Last year nuclear power stations produced around 8 percent of electricity generated in the USSR, hydro-electric stations -- 13 percent, the rest being generated by stations powered by oil, coal and gas. The Soviet Energy Program to the end of the century envisages the replacement of organic fuels by other power sources, primarily nuclear and hydroelectric energy. Major projects are under construction at present throughout the country.

This year the capacity of Soviet GESES will increase by 2.5 million kw.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN OIL EXTRACTION -- The workers of the Karabakh Oil and Gas extraction administration have succeeded in maintaining, and even further increasing, daily output in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Compared with 1981, the daily output of oil increased by 90 tons and extraction of gas increased by 170,000 cubic meters. The workers are carrying out intensive work aimed at discovering new reserves and successfully putting them into operation. Since the beginning of the year, the workers collective has extracted 234 tons of oil and 1.179 million cubic meters of gas above the plan. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 8 May 84 GF]

DRILLING ON AZERBAIJAN -- The workers of the (Elibayramli) Drilling Administration have drilled a total of 26,027 meters since the beginning of the year. A total of 12 wells have been sunk and put into operation to date. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 9 May 84 GF]

AZERBAIJAN OIL PIPELINES -- The pipeline laid between the (Zkharov) ridge and (Matelik) has created an opportunity to transfer oil from the depth of the Caspian Sea to the oil refineries in Baku, thus lowering the basic cost of oil. The pipe-laying vessel, Suleyman Nazirov, laid the pipeline in the Caspian Sea in a very short time. Currently, the vessel Suleyman Nazirov has begun laying a new pipeline from Neftyanyye Kamni to the Zhiloy Island Rayon. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 9 May 84 GF]

KOLKHOZ RECEIVES PIPELINE -- The workers of the Moskovskiy Kolkhoz in Dzhalalabad Rayon have received a new present from construction workers. The workers of Lenkoran Rayon's oil and gas installations construction administration and the construction workers of Dzhalalabad Rayon have completed the laying of a gas pipeline in (Akhropo). A jubilant meeting was held in the main building of the kolkhoz. Ibragim Kurbanov, first secretary of Dzhalalabad Rayon Party Committee, congratulated the workers and wished them continuous success. Other speakers expressed their gratitude to the construction workers. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 14 May 84 GF]

INDUSTRIAL FARMING METHODS' BENEFITS PRAISED

PM171016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Yu. Nikolayev report under the rubric "Harvest-84: Agricultural Review": "Text of Technology"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that during last week seeds of spring crops were sown on 17.4 million hectares and that, in all, they occupied 83.2 million hectares by 14 May. Grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) occupy 45.1 million hectares. Sugar beets have been sown on 3.4 million hectares, cotton plants on 3.2 million hectares, and sunflowers on 3.9 million hectares, and potatoes have been planted on 1.9 million hectares.

Where machine operators were sowing only recently, today shoots are already showing some green. But the sowing campaign is continuing in northern and eastern regions of the country.

This spring is characterized by the fact that, on the initiative of local party organizations and rayon agro-industrial associations, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have opened up wider access to the fields for progressive methods of organizing and remunerating labor and have engaged more actively in introducing the experience of foremost workers and scientific and technical achievements. Having outlined for themselves high targets for the production and sale to the state of field and livestock products, rural workers are endeavoring to place at the service of the harvest industrial techniques for the cultivation of agricultural crops which have proved their economic efficiency in the fields of many teams and links and enabled them to increase labor productivity and reduce labor expenditure.

Industrial techniques have not been around very long. The farmers of the Moldavian SSR's Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon initiated their introduction 8 years ago. They were "tested" in the mechanized detachment of Hero of Socialist Labor S. Parmakli. And they did not let the corn growers down. They obtained approximately 60 quintals of grain from each of 800 hectares, expending just 0.35 man-hours per quintal of output.

The Chadyr-Lungskiy example was followed by the machine operators of not only Moldavia but also other republics. Today many crops are cultivated using industrial techniques over a total area in excess of 9 million hectares. Seeds have already been sown on 6.7 million of these hectares.

Collectives which use industrial techniques and the team contract derive economic benefit. They appreciably reduce labor expenditure and achieve a considerable rise in yields per hectare. Thus, in Cherkassy Oblast's Zhashkovskiy Rayon, where all beets over an area of 11,000 hectares were cultivated in the new way, last year 466 quintals of roots were gathered per hectare, in Kiev Oblast's Mironovskiy Rayon, 410 quintals were gathered, and in Belgorod Oblast's Belgorodskiy Rayon more than 330 quintals were gathered. Expenditure was reduced considerably.

Industrial techniques have given the farmers of the Rosa Luxemburg Sovkhoz in Dzhambul Oblast and the "40 Let Kazakhstana" Kolkhoz in Alma-Ata Oblast a sizable increase in the sugar beet harvest. Here, as on certain other Kazakh farms using industrial techniques, the hectare has proved more generous to the tune of almost 40 quintals of the sweet roots.

The experience and achievements of foremost workers make it possible to determine the targets which farmers using industrial techniques must seek to attain in the next few years. For corn growers, for example, the target is 80 quintals of grain per irrigated hectare with labor expenditure of up to 0.3 man-hours per quintal of output.

For beet growers, given the same expenditure, the target is 350 and more quintals of roots per hectare. For potato growers the target is 300 quintals of tubers with expenditure not exceeding 1 man-hour.

However, few have yet achieved such indicators. The corn growers of Uzbekistan, where each "industrial" hectare produced 68 quintals of grain, Tajikistan, where the figure was 59.4 quintals, and Kirghizia, where it was 53 quintals, were closer than others to the target last year. But in Turkmenia, only 35 quintals were obtained, and in Georgia even less -- 23 quintals. Low harvests are still being gathered from "industrial" fields by Volgograd, Voronezh, and Voroshilovgrad Oblast corn growers, Tula Oblast and Mari ASSR potato growers, and Tambov Oblast and Altay Kray beet growers. It is important for rayon agro-industrial associations to remove more quickly the causes of preventing farmers from increasing the return per hectare.

Farm leaders and specialists know that industrial techniques will produce high end results only if extensive use is made of scientific and technical achievements in the plantations; if links, teams, and detachments are provided with highly productive machines, new strains and hybrids adapted to mechanized cultivation and harvesting, and efficient means of chemicalization; and if they use the most rational methods of organizing and remunerating labor, such as autonomous financing and the collective contract.

In this farmers have a right to count on more active assistance from leaders and specialists of rayon agro-industrial associations, the union and republic ministries of agriculture, and partners in the agro-industrial complex. However, by no means all of them possess proper persistence and initiative. In the Ukraine, for example, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast corn growers make extensive use of industrial techniques. And they grow good harvests. This year, for example, they have decided to increase the gross yield of corn grain to 1 million metric tons. But in the same republic there are many farms which know of the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast farmers' experience by hearsay yet are taking up the innovation very timidly. Moreover, the Ukraine's agricultural organs are acting passively in disseminating the experience of foremost workers and introducing scientific and technical achievements and progressive techniques.

Machine operators have complaints against machine builders. They are embarking too slowly on the production of machines that are needed to cultivate agricultural crops using industrial techniques. Rural workers have long been awaiting the APZH-12 unit, a 12-row precision seed rill, new machines for harvesting corn, self-propelled beet loaders, and a set of units for the cultivation of soybeans, castor oil plants, and sunflowers. Chemical workers are also in debt to farmers: They have not arranged deliveries of the necessary range of herbicides.

Industrial techniques are the key to high harvests, to reducing labor expenditure and the prime cost of production, and to increasing production efficiency. The more quickly progressive methods of cultivating agricultural crops find their way into the fields, the weightier will be the farmers' contribution to realizing the country's Food Program.

SPRING AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS REPORTED

PM171035 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 May 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Concern for Each Sown Hectare"]

[Text] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 14 May 83.2 million hectares in the country have been sown with spring crops.

This represents over 57 percent of the allocated area. The area sown during the past week is 17.4 million hectares, much more than in the preceding week.

We are now in the second half of May. This is the most responsible period of agro-industrial complex workers in their extensive work to lay the foundations of the harvest of the 5-year plan's 4th year. Spring sowing is to be basically completed in the next 2 weeks over a vast area, and there must be widespread work on tending the crops so as to achieve maximum yields from each hectare of arable land.

It is important to keep up the pace of field operations everywhere, to perform them in a steady progression, and to strive, at the closing stage of the sowing campaign, to achieve the greatest output from the machinery, the strictest observance of technological discipline, and impeccable fulfillment of the entire range of agronomical requirements. The prevailing weather conditions are forcing kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and all agro-industrial complex workers to take energetic steps to preserve moisture in the fields, condense the schedule for soil cultivation and sowing, and ensure even stands for all agricultural crops. This is how the Orenburg Oblast farmers are working at present. The farms take advantage of every hour of fine weather, skillful use is made of wide-sweep machines, and mineral fertilizers are applied to the soil along with the seeds. A total of about 3 million hectares have been sown to grain crops in the oblast. Ilekskiy, Sol-Iletskiy, Akbulakskiy, and other rayons have coped with their immediate work.

The main front of the sowing campaign is now in the eastern regions. For a long time the weather held back the progress of work in this zone. Now the situation has changed. Wild oats, the worst grain crop weed, have sprouted everywhere, and now all energy and resources must be aimed at its destruction and at completing the sowing within the best possible time. Machine operators on many Altay farms have pledged to complete the sowing in 100 hours. This will be facilitated by the group use of equipment, previously determined routes for machine movements, and team and link work according to an integrated work schedule. More than 1,000 mechanized complexes are engaged in the sowing campaign.

Omsk Oblast's farmers are working according to the principle "Sow the field in one day!" Round-the-clock work schedules are ensuring fast sowing rates on farms in Chelyabinsk Oblast and in the Bashkir and Udmurt ASSR's. A total of 47 million hectares in the RSFSR have been sown with spring crops. This is more than 56 percent of the planned area. Considerable speeding up of soil preparation and sowing is needed on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirov, Sverdlovsk, and Kurgan Oblasts, where a considerable area still remains to be sown with spring crops.

Kazakhstan's grain growers have given high pledges for the current year, intending to raise the total grain harvest to 29 million metric tons. Now is the decisive stage in the implementation of these plans. Mass sowing of spring wheat, barley, and other grain crops is now under way in the virgin land oblasts. More than 7 million hectares have been sown with these crops. There, as in Siberia, attention is focused on clearing wild oats from the fields, reducing sowing times, and making full use of favorable opportunities to ensure even stands on the entire sown area.

The virgin land farms have grouped equipment into large detachments and complexes, and coordinated efficient servicing of units in the field. The work is carried out without intermission: The presowing soil preparation, the sowing, the application of fertilizer along the rows, and the soil packing are, as a rule, carried out simultaneously.

This year the area of new highly productive varieties of strong and durum wheat, nonlodging barley, and nonshedding [neosypayushchiysya] peas is being expanded to 1.5 times the planned figure. The Kazakhstan farmers have every opportunity for obtaining the maximum growth in grain production efficiency and for fulfilling their pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

Hulled crops, which must be planted on a still greater area, require unremitting attention. At the moment millet is sown on 901,000 hectares and buckwheat on 458,000 hectares. This is less than in the middle of last May. In Voronezh, Volgograd, Saratov, and Kuybyshev Oblasts -- the major suppliers of millet -- the sowing of this valuable crop is just getting under way. Orel, Tula, and Tambov farms are behind in buckwheat sowing, even though the soil here is warm enough. The Crimea's machine operators were the fastest in sowing rice. This was promoted by the widespread use of universal drills and thinners which carried out four operations at once on the plots in one sweep. But throughout the country as a whole rice has been sown on 362,000 hectares. In the North Caucasus and in Astrakhan Oblast this work must be accelerated.

Some 3.6 million hectares are covered by corn for grain. The machine operators of Moldavia and the steppe regions of the Ukraine are removing the sowing machines from the fields. Sowing is continuing on the Don, in Stavropol, in Kabardino-Balkaria, and on the lower Volga. The sowing of sunflowers, sugar beets, and cotton is nearing completion.

A crucial stage -- tending the crops -- has now arrived for farms cultivating row crops. It is important not to be late with pregermination and postgermination harrowing, interrow cultivation, fertilizer application, and watering. There is much to be done on sugar beet plantations, where shoot pests must be exterminated and crop spacing carried out. This work has so far been carried out on 600,000 hectares.

Soybeans still remain to be sown over large areas, especially in the European part of the country, where the best time for this work is coming to an end. Potatoes have been planted on almost 2 million hectares and vegetables on 904,000 hectares. Success in the potato fields has been achieved by Belorussia's farmers, who have introduced the collective contract method. Machine operators S. Maryankov and P. Gorelikov from the "Revolyutsiya" Kolkhoz in Bykhovskiy Rayon needed 5 days in all to plant potatoes on 118 hectares. The highest productivity achieved in a single day was when Maryankov planted tubers on 26 hectares, which represents more than 5.5 shift norms. Farming's changeover to the contract system has increased the rate of spring work throughout the republic as a whole. These rates are now ahead of last year's figures.

The scale of competition in the fields is broadening daily. The country's farms are commencing the reaping of grasses, preparations for the harvest are under way, and in southern Uzbekistan, combines for threshing winter barley have been in action. Rural working people are doing shock work in the struggle for a big harvest.

SPRING SOWING REPORT NOTES POOR WEATHER

LD172311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] The discipline of sowing has spread to the east of the country where the virgin land farms in Kazakhstan and Siberia have started their crops. There is a large volume of work to be carried out. According to a report from the USSR CSA, more than 83 million hectares of spring crops had been sown throughout the country by mid-May. Last week 17.4 million hectares were sown, 610,000 hectares less than in the first week of the month. The poor weather has taken its toll, and there has been rain in many regions. Now most of the territory of the country has dry, sunny weather and the machine operators are catching up on work they had not been able to do.

The optimum period for sowing late crops has arrived. This year farms are paying a great deal of attention to corn, which has been sown over 11 million and more hectares, including 3.5 million hectares sown for grain. These areas are well fertilized, many areas are being watered, and this allows many regions to produce over 100 quintals of grain per hectare.

Workers on vegetable farms are working intensively now. In the south of the country they are already harvesting early cabbages, radishes and other green crops. In the north there are still many tasks to carry out. Potatoes have been planted over only 1.9 million hectares and vegetables on 904,000 hectares.

The spring tasks are being carried out in a unified way. Many farms have started cultivating and irrigating various crops.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN VITICULTURE -- A seminar has been held by grapevine growers in [name indistinct] Sovkhoz in Shamkhur Rayon. (Eser Eserov), first secretary of the raykom, opened the meeting. Yunis Rzayev, chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, addressed the gathering on the work related to grapevine plantations, the struggle against disease and pests, and the realization of the [name indistinct] method in viticulture on a large scale. All sovkhoz directors, kolkhoz chiefs, agronomists, and machinery workers of the rayon attended the meeting. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 14 May 84 GF]

BAD WEATHER IN TAJIKISTAN -- News from a TASS correspondent in Dushanbe: A number of regions of Tajikistan have been struck by downpours, hail and strong winds. Mudflows descending from the mountains temporarily closed the motor transport arteries linking the capital of the republic with oblast centers. Strong hail in the eastern part of the Gissar Valley destroyed sowings of cotton and vegetables on a number of collective and state farms. The capricious weather did not take the people of the republic by surprise. They had been forewarned by meteorologists and had prepared for the fight with the elements. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 15 May 84 LD]

COSMOS 1553 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD180834 Moscow TASS International Service in English 0809 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 18 May TASS -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1553, was launched in the USSR on Thursday. Its purpose is to continue the investigation of space.

The satellite has been launched into an orbit with these parameters: initial period of orbit -- 104.8 minutes; maximum distance from earth's surface -- 1020 km, minimum -- 997 km; inclination of orbit -- 82.9 degrees.

The apparatus is working normally.

BRIEFS

KUSTANAY OBLAST TV TOWER -- A unique television tower, 350 meters high, has been constructed in Kustanay Oblast. It weighs 10 times less than the Alma-Ata TV tower recently completed. This summer the entire Kustanay Oblast will start receiving TV programs. [Summary] [Kaliningrad Maritime Press Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Apr 84 LD]

ARMENIAN TELEVISION RELAY -- Commissioning and adjustment work has begun at a new television relay station in the Armenian hills, situated more than 1,700 meters above sea level on a slope in the Vardenisskiy ridge near Lake Sevan. It will enable inhabitants of remote mountain villages in Dizhevan and Krasnoselskiy Rayons to receive television broadcasts from Moscow and Yerevan. At the beginning of this summer screens will light up in these villages. More than 94 percent of the population of Armenia now are able to receive the first program of Central Television. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 May 84 LD]

LATVIAN RADIO-TV TOWER -- We now tell of a unique installation which is being built in the capital of the Latvian SSR, Riga, on the left bank of the Daugava River. The steel needle of the antenna of a radio and television transmission station has soared upwards. It is the first time in world practice that such a high antenna -- 368 meters -- is being built on three metallic supports. Incidentally, the well-known Eiffel Tower in Paris has four supports. The new tranmission station will make it possible for Latvian radio and television to increase the number of programs, to significantly raise the quality of transmissions, and to extend the zone of reliable reception of programs. The television tower is designed to last for centuries. Its minimum service period as envisaged by the plan is 250 years. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 May 84 LD]

ANDIZHAN TV TRANSMITTER -- A new TV transmitter has started operating in Andizhan. The populace of the remote mountain areas of Fergana Valley were able to watch the May Day demonstration on Red Square in Moscow. The capacities installed will make reception of programs of Central and Uzbek TV possible. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 May 84 LD]